THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 48. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CRIME.

An Assassin in a Berlin Cathedral—Attempted Murder of a Priest During Service.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes:—

On Sunday, August 8, in the presence of a numerous congregation, this sacreligious scene was enacted in the Cathedral Church of Berlin:—The Rev. H. Heinrici was standing before the altar, reciting the Belief, when a young man, rising from a front seat and interrupting the clergyman, gave him the lie, and at once discharged a pistol at his breast. The next moment he was in the hands of the sexton, and quietly suffered himself to be led away to the vestry. A portion of the congregation, seated at a distance, having only heard the report and seen the curling smoke, without any definite notion of what was going on, immediately began to move towards the door, and created considerable tumult; but those near the altar, who had been witnesses of the daring attempt, retained their seats. In preserving their composure they but imitated the noble example of the clergyman whose life had just been placed in such jeopardy. The Rev. H. Heinrici was unhurt: nor had the moral firmness of the man whose body the ball had missed been shaken. No sooner had the trying interlude, the details of which seem to have been observed with terrible distinctness by those near, come to an end than the intended victim calmly resumed reading the Creed, and with redoubled fervor proclaimed that Belief the utterance of which had imperiled his life. After this the service was continued in accordance with the prescribed ritual.

The Rev. H. Heinrici left the altar, when the Rev. Dr. Kogel ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon, in which he introduced a passage expressive of his thanks to God for the miraculous escape of his clerical brother. Quiet had been speedily restored, and the greater portion of the congregation, agitated as they were by the most powerful emotions, left the church only after the final benediction.

In the meantime the criminal had been conducted by a policeman to the nearest station and examined by a superior officer. To all the questions put to him he replied with the utmost frankness and composure. He said:—

"My name is Biland. I am nineteen years of age, a Protestant, and the son of a blacksmith, in the Village of Lank, County of Lower Barnim, a few miles from Berlin. My parents sent me to a grammer school, wishing me to become a candidate for the ministry in the Established Church, but my eyes were soon opened to the falsehood of the creed I was expected some day to teach, and my dislike was increased to disgust when I perceived that many of those professing to believe it were liars at heart. I refused to pursue a career which had become so hateful to me, and resisted all attempts of my parents to force me to persevere. Eventually I saw myself left by them to my own devices, and began to study art—the dramatic art, I mean. I wished to become an actor, and to preach to the public in my own way; but the religious mendacity rampant around me gave me no rest. Some I saw uttering deliberate untruths, while others, knowing them to be such, listened with contemptuous indifference. Gradually I taught myself that some striking deed was indispensable to rouse the public mind from its apathy and chase away the mists of superstition. I, therefore, determined to seize the first favorable opportunity that offered for shooting a clergyman while in the act of uttering his accursed perjuries. I have done it. I have myself cast the ball and done my best to render the shot fatal. I am sound in body and mind, and scorn the suggestion that I have acted under the disturbing influence of temporary insanity. I perfectly knew what I was about, and am convinced there are many able to comprehend the disinterestedness of my purpose, though they may, perhaps, not approve the method chosen to compass it. My design was to shoot Mr. Heinrici, and I was prepared to pay the penalty of the deed."

Such in substance was the statement of the reckless, misguided young man. Inquiries seem fully to confirm his words. His having missed at a distance of three paces at first gave rise to the surmise that he had fired with blank cartridge; but it is only too true that there was a ball in the barrel. The course of the ball has been exactly traced. Passing within an inch of the clergymen's head, it penetrated the open balustrade of the gallery, in which the *Dom Chor*—celebrated for its vocal performances—was stationed, and grazed the cheek of one of the choristers, a boy of twelve. The little fellow, although his cheek instantly began to swell, did not leave the church, but sang his allotted part to the end.

The event throws a light upon the sad state of religion in this country. I am afraid the prisoner was right in supposing that many will appreciate his motive, though they will abhor the deed. I have previously stated in these column that three-fourths of all educated men in Germany are estranged from the dogmatic teaching of the Christian creed—estranged from it to the extent of disbelieving the sincerity of many of the clergy. Only a small fraction of the nation attends divine service; the educated men, more especially, you meet in church on a Sunday, are few and far between.

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.

A Colored Congregation Driven from Church by an Armed Mob.

From the St. Louis Republican.

A week ago last Sunday, the 15th, a small village in Jefferson county, Mo., as we have been informed, was stirred to its depths, the cause being a still not utterly extinct prejudice that occasionally manifests itself against the African race. In the village referred to—which for the sake of preserving its good name shall be nameless—there is a school-house which, on the Sabbath day, has qeen occupied by some religious body for the purpose of public worship. Consent had to be obtained from one of the leading trustees, and no one ever questioned the reasonableness of allowing the school-house to be thus used as a place of worship. And it fell out in those days that there was a negro congregation belonging to the M. E. Church. This black denomination had an aged pastor—the Rev. Mr. Marshal was his name. Now, the Rev. Mr. Marshal was preparing to remove to other parts, and this coming to the knowledge of his flock, they desired him to preach a farewell sermon. He consented, and Sunday before last was selected as the time for the preacher to appear before his congregation perhaps for the last time on earth. The blacks having no church edifice of their own, made a request of the leading trustee for the occupancy of the school-house. The request was granted, and at the time designated the colored population turned out to listen to their beloved pastor. The hymn was given out and sung, and the minister had taken his text. Just as he had got well started on his sermon, a number of white people around the door—some of them drawing their revolvers—commanded the congregation to disperse immediately, for if they remained it would be at their peril. The blacks became frightened, and there was a grand scattering. They went to another place and held their meeting. The mob then threatened to attack the house of the trustee who had granted permission for the negroes to occupy the school-house. Singular enough, the trustee against whom the indignation of the mob was pointed was not a negro worshipper. He had been a sympathizer on the Southern side during the late "onpleasantness." Better counsel prevailed, and the offending trustee was spared being troubled by his neighbors. On Sunday last an Episcopal congregation made application for the privilege of the school-house, and were refused by the same trustee. He declares that no public worship shall be held hereafter in that building.

SPAIN.

Reasons Why She Should Sell Cuba to the United States, According to English Views.

From the London Post, Aug. 21.

Whether there be any foundation or not for the report that the Government of the United States have been in negotiation for the purchase of Cuba, there are certainly a variety of circumstances which invest it with an air of great probability. That the United States are anxious to acquire "the pearl of the Antilles" there can be no doubt, and the present relationship between Spain and her colony is just of that nature which would suggest the idea of "a deal" to hard-headed Yankee statesmen. America for the Americans has been a favorite sentiment on the other side of the Atlantic from the days of President Monroe, and since the termination of the civil war the Government of the republic have on more than one occasion proved the earnestness of their desire to give to it the practical effect. It must, however, be said of the Americans that if they seek to extend their dominion it is by the most commonplace and business-like of modes. Annexation in the sense in which that term has been too often employed in Europe has not yet found a place in the American vocabulary. If the Americans so far violate the decalogue as to covet their neighbors' property, they at least offer a fair equivalent for its acquisition, and do not, after the manner of some of the older States of the Eastern hemisphere, avail themselves of superior strength to effect the desired transfer. It is unnecessary to refer with any particularity to the circumstances under which the Danish Island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and the Russian possessions in the northwestern corner of the American continent, passed under the dominion of the Government at Washington. St. Thomas was undoubtedly needed, because the American Government were desirous of having a station for their ships of war in the West Indies; but Alaska was purchased apparently with no other object than that of diminishing the number of foreign powers holding possessions on the American continent. In both cases the transaction was of a purely pecuniary kind, and was concluded, as we may presume, to the satisfaction of all concerned. Denmark had nothing to gain by retaining her footing on a small island at the opposite side of the Atlantic, and the little encouragement she received in defending her more substantial possessions in Europe doubtless exercised no little influence in inducing her to sell a colony which she would have been powerless to defend. As to Alaska, the Czar was very glad to obtain a good round sum for a barren tract of territory extending into the frozen regions, and which, by no possibility, could ever be worth a third of the sum for which it was sold. That the Americans on their side are equally contented we may rest assured; and having thus ousted two powers from any plea for intervention in American affairs, or any excuse for trading on American soil, they no doubt desire to push still further that policy which until now has proved so successful.

It will no doubt be in the recollection of the public that some months ago, and immediately after the accession of President Grant, we called attention to what seemed to be an intention on the part of the Government of the United States to intervene in the Cuban insurrection Many circumstances tended to give rise to this surmise, and no secret was made by the President and his advisers of their desire to see Cuba admitted within the American Union. Sufficiently close to the mainland to admit of being regarded as in American waters, the Monroe doctrine unquestionably pointed to its acquisition, if such acquisition were possible. Under these circumstances we pointed out that, although the property of Spain, France and England had a direct interest in preventing Cuba being wrested from its present possessors, and that any attack on it would in effect be an attack on Jamaica and Martinique. If an excuse were made to-day for appropriating the Spanish colony, it was reasonable to assume that at no distant day a pretext would be found for laying hands on these islands which now owe allegiance to Great Britain and France. Without for one moment suggesting that the intentions of the Cabinet at Washington were other than perfectly honest, or that they were in any degree modified by the prospect of this contingency, it is sufficient to say that no attempt at interference in Cuban affairs was made by the American Government, and the strictest neutrality was observed by the United States as between the established Government in Cuba and the insurgents. Thus matters continued till the other day, when it was currently reported that the Government of the United States had offered to purchase Cuba from the Spaniards for the round sum of £20,000,000.

Dismissing for the moment all notice of the somewhat equivocal contradiction which this allegation has met with, we may at once state what our opinion of the transaction would be, assuming that it has in fact been contemplated by the two powers. If Spain choses to sell Cuba she has, of course, the same undoubted right to do so that Denmark had to part with St. Thomas, and we can only say that in the event of the sale we hope we shall continue on as neighborly and friendly terms with the Cubans under the new Government as we have been with them under the old sovereignty. If the United States have a desire to purchase as many of the outlying islands on the American coast as the present possessors are willing to part with, they are perfectly welcome, so far as we are concerned, to do so. The acquisition of those islands under such circumstances would furnish no color for an attempt to annex by violent means any of our colonies, and we can therefore afford to watch with indifference transactions in which for all practical purposes we are uninterested. As to Spain, we entertain a shrewd suspicion that the best thing she can do is to close with the American Government. Not only does she gain nothing by Cuba in its present unsettled state, but she loses annually sums which she can ill afford. Apparently not strong enough to stamp out the insurrection, she is nevertheless obliged by a false sentiment of honor to continue attempts as costly as they are unavailing. Even if she were able to restore tranquillity in the island, a considerable time would elapse before she would reap the full fruits of her success, and probably before that result had been attained the flames of rebellion would break out afresh. These are considerations which, if we mistake not, will have weight with the government to which the destinies of Spain are for the moment entrusted; and, notwithstanding the *dementi* which the rumor in question has met with, we should not be surprised at hearing ere long that the purchase and sale of Cuba have been effected.

Our Income Tax.

During the year ending June 30, 1869, the revenue derived by the Government from incomes was in the aggregate $33,600,000. The revenue for past years from the same source has been:—

	From Individuals.	From Corporations.
1865	$20,740,451	......
1866	61,071,932	......
1867	57,040,641	$7,943,796
1868	32,027,611	8,384,426
1869	24,500,000	9,100,000

It will be seen that the income tax is taking the course of the old whisky tax—people are giving up paying it. Last year the total revenue was nearly $40,500,000; this year it is $33,500,000—a decline of twenty per cent. At best it is either a tax upon thrift or upon necessary expenditure, and in the reduction of taxes would it not be as well to abolish it altogether?—*Chicago Tribune, August 21.*

—Rev. Dr. Tefft of Bangor was laughed at for his pains when in 1844 he prophesied a railroad across the continent.

GENERALITIES.

Our Railways.

The capital invested in railways in the United States is nearly four times that doing business in banks. The total of this latter is $493,000,000—$436,000,000 in 1630 national banks; $67,000,000 in 240 State banks—the earnings from which are from ten to twelve per cent. on their capital—from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. The cost of the 43,000 miles of railway in operation has been $1,870,000,000, the aggregate earnings on which were, in 1868, $400,000,000—freight, $280,000,000; passengers, $120,000,000—a sum exceeding the gross annual revenue of the General Government.

The Chances of the Harvards.

Although the friends of Oxford are still as sanguine as ever, it is impossible for the impartial observer to deny that the result of last night's trial proves a much nearer approach to equality in the relative powers and chances of the rival crews than the betting market indicates. Unprejudiced Oxford men who were present admitted that, conceding the Americans can endure the pace over the entire course which they maintained during the greater part of it, they must be very near winning, if they do not actually carry home the laurels. They have perfect confidence in themselves, and more so since they have seen the Oxford men row. They say they can beat them in pace, and can endure as long and longer; and certainly as regards the latter essential, they look it.—*London Daily News, Aug. 13.*

Southern Prosperity.

The New York *Express* has the following:—

"Last spring it was roughly calculated that the shipments of cotton, allowing for all overland drains to Eastern ports and for all other drawbacks, would net the planter $25,000,000. There is some incredulity concerning this estimate. What are the real figures? To last Friday the average receipts at Mobile may be set down at 227,000 bales at an inside estimate. The price has averaged a fraction over twenty-three cents, giving a gross return of about $27,000,000. Thus the unfinished season has largely exceeded the spring estimate of the whole.

The Best Long Branch Swimmer.

From the Boston Post.

A lovely girl, the most vigorous dancer at the biggest hotel at the Branch, washes out all traces of the last night's ball in a morning swim out beyond the surf, when the envious waves do not flash their foam in her little mouth, but the long rollers kindly rock and caress her. A notable swimmer is she. Encased in a free and not cumbersome suit of light blue, her long hair free to wind and waves, she trips to the surf, takes a bold header through the first breaker and strikes out. Another roaring wave comes at her, but the little dripping head ducks and plunges through it, reappearing on the other side, and shaking the salt drops back with glee. Again and again, and the last breaker is past, and she strikes out over the rolling deep water, beyond the safety buoy, with a stroke that would shame the Adonis who whirled her last night in the dance, and who has not yet come down to breakfast. Returning, she rides in on the breakers like a queen, fresh, invigorated, and careless of the terrors of the deep, of which she is the charming mistress. After the bath the ladies retire to their rooms and the other sex to the bar. It is said that both have the same object, and that the "little glass" is the regular corrective of sea water, without distinction of sex. There is also a queer odor of cigarettes, which is unaccountable but by supposing a male presence.

The Press Warned.

The Minister of Justice in Italy has issued a circular respecting the excesses of a part of the Italian press. Certain journals, he says, the organs of extreme views, have for some time become so violent as to pass all bounds. Not only do they assail the laws and the institutions of the country, but they even attack the sacred person of the King, and advocate open rebellion against the Constitution. These excesses, the Minister adds, must be repressed, and he therefore calls upon the authorities to exercise a strict and vigilant censorship over the offending journals, and to confiscate them whenever they violate the law. Especial activity is to be displayed to this end when street disturbances are apprehended.

Why Senter Should be Senator.

Correspondence Louisville Courier-Journal.

I met a very shrewd politician—one of the lights of the *ancien regime*—in fact "good old Rebel," and I said, after some preliminary remarks about the crops and the weather—

"Well, how about Senter?"

"Why," said he, "Senter's a cussed ass."

"How so?"

"He's losing deal, sir. He's letting Etheridge and Johnson get the start of him. In fact, he's a mere quarter nag."

I ventured to remark that I didn't see it, and he continued:—

"If *I* were Governor, by the Lord, sir, I'd know know who'd be Senator."

"Who?"

"Me, sir; me myself, sir."

"You think, then, that Senter could be Senator if he desired?"

"Desire, the dickens! Of course he desires it, but he don't know how."

"What should he do?"

"I won't say what he should do, but I'll tell you what I would do. When the Legislature meets I'd call the boys up like a drove of field hands, and I'd say:—'Look here, fellows, I'll be plain with you. All this is my work; so don't be proud. Your existence is my doing. You owe your places to me. Alone I did it, and if I cannot undo it I can do the next thing to undoing it—I can thwart and bother you mightily. I can so vex and destroy your legislation as to make it practically valueless. I have only to join hands with the Radical Tennessee delegation in Congress to raise up a pretext which Congress and the administration will jump at. I don't want to make trouble, however. Elect me Senator and I'll say no more about it. I'll consider the account between us squared. Refuse me, and I'll just raise the devil. That's what I would do if I were Senter. But he hasn't the melt to do it."

Scrapings.

—The jail at Defiance, Ohio, was recently sold for $5375.

—Boston's forty-four banks represent a capital of $46,100,000.

—Spotted water snakes, ten feet long, are caught from the Chicago piers.

—The next South Carolina Legislature will occupy a new State house.

—Indian remains at the depth of six feet have been found at Carrollton, Ky.

—San Francisco suppresses Chinese bands by law, the noise is so barbarous.

—White Pine turned out 4,174,000 tons of silver ore in April, May, and June.

—A man in New Hampshire narrowly escaped death by a snow-slide last week.

—The stone house in Guilford, Conn., the oldest in the country, is to be restored.

—The tides in New England this summer are lower than for sixty years before.

—The Hoosac tunnel is becoming more of a bore at the rate of seven feet a day.

—About forty of the State police are on duty at the Methodist camp meetings this week.

—Governor Wells has cut off the tobacco supply of the convicts in the Virginia State Prison.

—Brigham Young's Bishops have been excommunicating certain saints for "profanity."

—In one Boston ward nearly $2,000,000 worth of new houses were built during the past year.

—A nitro-glycerine manufactory, with a capacity of a ton a day, has been set up in Painesville, Ohio.

—The San Francisco druggists are about to form an association for protecting the profession from abuses.

—A New Hampshire jockey has traded horses three thousand times in five years, and never lost a dollar.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Tennessee—Johnson's Political Aspirations—How He Seeks to Realize Them—Rights of the Negro and Disfranchised Rebel—Troubles Brewing in Mississippi.

FROM THE WEST.

Tennessee Moderately Tranquil—The Schemes of the Ex-President to Develop Johnsonisti Principles—The Rights of the Colored Man.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 25.—Affairs in Tennessee are about as quiet now as they have ever been in its history. Intolerance or proscription of any kind is almost unheard of, and bating the newspaper discussion concerning the United States Senatorship, and whether there will be a convention or not, the material interests of the State mainly occupy the attention of the people. Andrew Johnson will be in Nashville in a day or two, on his way to Red Sulphur Springs, in Macon county, where he proposes to sojourn for a short time.

The county press in Middle and West Tennessee are generally averse to Johnson's Senatorial aspirations. His visit to the springs in Middle Tennessee is perhaps not so much to improve the tone of his physical system as to infuse a healthy tone of Johnsonism into certain legislative individuals in this section of the State. The statement of the New York *World*, which has created comment in certain radical journals, that the great majority of the people of Tennessee seek to deprive the negro of his political rights, is utterly groundless.

It is doubtful if, in a body of one hundred and forty conservative legislators, there are five men who would feel disposed to interfere with the present political status of the colored men in Tennessee.

A convention to amend the Constitution will doubtless be called immediately after the convening of the Legislature, although the opinion obtains among the best lawyers of the State that the Legislature has full authority in itself to make the necessary changes in the organic laws in relation to the removal of political disabilities from the whites now disfranchised.

It rained last night for the first time in six weeks, except a slight shower on the 6th.

The Riot at Macon, Tennessee—The Result of the Battle.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 25.—From the many conflicting rumors regarding the origin of the Macon riot it is almost impossible to form a correct conclusion as to which was the aggressor, white or negro. The quarrel seems to have started between a negro and white boy. It is definitely known that but one negro was killed outright, and four or five wounded, while only three white men received wounds, and none were killed as reported.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Political Movements in the City—Sailing of the Bremen Steamship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—What is called the administration wing of the Republican party was triumphant at the primary ward meetings last night, they carrying seventeen out of twenty wards by large majorities against the Bondites. The convention of delegates meet to-night.

The steamer Baltimore, of the Bremen line, sails this afternoon with a fair complement of passengers and full freight.

A considerable number of Cuban refugees arrived here with their families by the steamer Cuba.

The drought continues.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet and steady at 34½@35c. Flour very dull and weak. Market favors buyers. Howard street superfine, $6·05@6·75; do. extra, $7@8·25; do. family, $8·50@9·50; City Mills superfine, $6·50@7; do. extra, $7@8·25; do. family, $8·75@10·75; Western superfine, $6·25@6·50; do. extra, $7@7·75; do. family, $8@8·50. Wheat dull and heavy; prime to choice red, $1·40@1·55. Corn firmer; white, $1·15; yellow, $1·15. Oats dull at 53@58c. Rye, $1·05@1·15. Pork quiet and firm. Bacon; rib sides, 19¼c.; clear do., 19½c.; shoulders, 16½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet and firm at 20@21c. Whisky less firm at $1·26.

FROM EUROPE.

The Harvard and Oxford Contest on Friday, and the Prospects Ahead.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Harvard and Oxford Universities' boats' crews were out this evening on the river for a final trial over the course, prior to the inter-University race. The Harvard crew made the distance, four and a quarter miles, in 23 minutes 6 seconds. The Oxford time, as reported, was 30 seconds less; but the Harvards started from the barge, while the Oxfords took a flying start, commencing their pulling three or four hundred yards below the barge, so as to get a good speed stroke on before reaching the starting point: The tide was also more in their favor. The betting on the result is nominally six to four; but at present there exists no apparent inclination to give odds. It is now definitely settled that the Harvards will row in the boat built by Elliott, the American builder. They have adhered persistently to their style of rowing, refusing all English "coaching." The race will thus be fairly American against English, but with every disputed point yielded in favor of England. A large number of Americans are arriving in order to witness the race, and rooms in good situations along the line of the river are now being rented at from 12 to 30 pounds sterling for the race day. The advocates of the London style of rowing are already very badly demoralized, in consequence of the news of a defeat which the London men sustained in yesterday's regatta at the hands of the Newcastle men.

The Crops in England.

LONDON, Aug. 25—A. M.—The weather continues favorable for the growing crops, and they will be gathered in good condinion.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 25—A. M.—Consols for money, 93½; and for account, 93½@93⅝. American securities quiet. 10-40s, 76¾. Railways quiet, Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—A. M.—Cotton quiet. Uplands, 13⅝@13¾d.; Orleans, 13⅞@14d. Estimated sales, 8000 bales.

LONDON, Aug. 25—A. M.—Sugar buoyant afloat.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Bourse opened steady. Rentes, 73f. 35c.

HAVRE, Aug. 25.—Cotton opened heavy both on the spot and afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 25—P. M.—Consols 93½ for money and account. Railways quiet. Illinois Central, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—P. M.—Cotton quiet. Breadstuffs quiet. Tallow, 47s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 25—P. M.—Linseed Oil, £31 13s.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Commanders of Military Posts in Mississippi Not to Obey the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 25.—General Ames, commanding in the State of Mississippi, issued the following order at Jackson yesterday:—

TO THE COMMANDERS OF POSTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE:—The Commanding General directs that you do not in future obey any writ of habeas corpus issued by any United States, District, or Circuit Court, nor any order made by such courts for the release of prisoners held in your custody. Should such an order be served upon you, report the fact by telegraph.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Contempt Case.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—In the matter of the contempt proceedings before Mr. Justice Barnard, during the continued examination, as a witness, of Joseph H. Ramsey, one of the parties charged with contempt, a reference has been ordered by the Court to continue the taking of testimony. The time when the testimony shall commence to be taken has not been decided upon, but will be fixed hereafter by mutual agreement of the parties concerned.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Stocks unsettled. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 133¼; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123; do. 1864, do., 121½; do. 1865, do., 121⅝; do. do. new, 120⅝; do. 1867, 120⅝; 10-40s, 114¼; Virginia sixes, 58; Missouri sixes, 86⅞; Canton Company, 35; Cumberland preferred, 56; New York Central, 197½; Erie, 29¼; Reading, 95⅛; Hudson River, 79½; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 106¼; Illinois Central, 39¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 114½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 90, ex-dividend; Western Union Telegraph, 37⅛.

THE BOAT RACE.

Speculations as to the Result of the Inter-University Contest—Comments by the English Papers.

As the time approaches when this contest will occur on the Thames, the excitement increases in all circles. From the following comment by the English press one can obtain a fair idea of the hopes and fears of "Johnny Bull" as to the success of the "Hoxfords," the champion English crew:—

From the London Spectator.

The "international" boat race between Oxford and Harvard has been fixed for 4 o'clock on Wednesday, the 25th inst. The race excites an extraordinary interest, more especially since it has been discovered that the race is to be a race, and not a walk over. At first the worthy public was quite certain that the Americans could not row; that they used their arms and the English their bodies; that they could not "stay;" that their oars dipped too deep; that, in short, they were beaten before they had begun. Careful observation has, however, greatly diminished this security, until at last it is acknowledged, with an odd kind of grunt, that the Americans are wonderfully fast "for a spurt," and that if they can only hold out victory over them may be a real triumph. We have no opinion to offer on racing of any kind; but having been pulled many thousands of miles by men who pull with the arms only, never "laying themselves" to the oar at all, we rather doubt the want of staying power attributed to such rowers. They would kill Englishmen in a race of fifty miles.

From the London Times, Aug. 14.

A meeting of the captains of the two crews was held at Putney yesterday. Mr. Lord, the executive officer of the Thames Conservancy, being present, and, after considerable discussion, it was finally determined that the race should be rowed on Friday, August 27, when every endeavor will be made to insure a fair and clear course. Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., has been agreed to as referee upon the proposition of the Harvard men, and each crew is to have an umpire as well. Mr. J. W. Chitty, of Exeter College, has been selected to officiate for Oxford, but the Harvard umpire is not yet decided upon. We believe the Oxford crew were for having one official alone to arbitrate, as has always been the case in amateur races; although who that umpire might be was a matter of indifference to them so long as he was thoroughly well versed in boating matters.

From the London Telegraph, Aug. 14.

At a meeting held yesterday of Mr. Blaikie and Mr. Loring, of Harvard, Mr. Tinne, of Oxford, and Mr. Lord, representing the Thames Conservancy, it was arranged to alter the date of the race from Wednesday, the 25th, to Friday, the 27th of August, at 5 o'clock. It was further understood that the course shall be kept as clear as possible. The Thames Conservancy, acting vigorously in the matter, have resolved that only one steamer shall accompany the boats, and that, as far as practicable, the small boats and barges that usually throng the river shall be kept on shore, and out of the line of the race. Two sources of inconvenience and danger are therefore removed. As far as Barnes, the river is wide enough to allow some little play to small craft; but beyond the bridge at that place, and up to the finish at Barker's Rails, the stream is narrower, and it is here where the interruptions were most likely to occur. It is, however, contemplated to draw a line along each side of the channel, to restrain the boats at Barnes within certain limits. A very serious difficulty, and one which, next to the Oxford boat, was most dreaded by the American party, will thus be satisfactorily overcome.

Yesterday's work by the Harvards consisted of the usual practice, about noon, and of a good pull up to Mortlake in the evening. Oxford went out at midday in the new boat, built for them by Jewitt, of New Castle, and gave her a fair trial. Their second exercise at 6 o'clock consisted of a pull to Hammersmith and back again. The two fours were accompanied by and directed from the screw launches that attend them daily; sculling heats of the London Rowing Club were taking place at the same time; several fours, pairs, and eights were afloat; so that upon the whole the scene was of a mildly exciting character. Opinions are not now quite so dead set against the Harvard four as was the case on the first blush of Oxford's arrival. Thoroughly good judges have had ample opportunity of estimating the power of both crews, and have not been slow to avail themselves of the chances offered. It is quite within the bounds of probability that the Harvard four will see shorter odds in the fortnight that has yet to elapse before the actual race.

PRINCE ALFRED.

How He Lavished Presents on the Australians.

To the Editor of the London *Daily News*—Sir:—As an Australian of nearly twenty-five years' residence there, I cannot allow your strong remarks in your journal of the 10th inst. to pass unchallenged. I was present in Victoria throughout the enthusiastic reception of the Duke of Edinburgh, when the Government and municipality expended £70,000 to amuse him and do him honor; when the ladies, to attend balls graced by his presence, mortgaged their pianos and other household goods; and also when he descended two gold mines at Ballarat, where, after partaking of a splendid champagne lunch at the bottom, he picked £400 from one, and £300 from the other, in pure virgin gold ready puddled for him; on another occasion, when, for attending not more than five minutes to lay the foundation stone of the Williamstown Dock, a magnificent chased solid gold trowel, costing £370, was presented to him; I was on Sandridge Pier one day, when forty large cases, presents from the colonists of Victoria, were embarked on board the Galatea; I was also in the streets of Melbourne when the whole city and public buildings were illuminated with gas, one enthusiastic individual's device being, "Welcome. Royal Prince, our future sovereign." Now, sir, whether we are loyal or the "republican impostors" you suspect us to be, we have shown the inhospitable people of England that we know better how to treat a royal visitor thon to send him to an hotel with his carpet-bag. If his Royal Highness had presented me with any slight token of his regard, I should never have expected the bill to be sent home; but those who send a royal prince round the world without a few pounds in his pocket to defray his necessary expenses cannot understand the independence and manly self-respect of the AUSTRALIANS.

Paris, Aug. 12.

[Our correspondent may not be aware that this young gentleman has an allowance from the country of £15,000 a year, or £288 a week].

—An Illinois farmer surprised a corn-thief and peppered him from the rear with a charge of salt from a shot-gun.

—The Florida legislators being paid by the year, finished up the business of their recent session in three weeks.

—A doctor of physic in Missouri having been nominated for State Senator, finds his prospects of an election suddenly blasted by the publication of the fact in the various newspapers in his district that he was owing each of them the sum of $5. People who aspire to office should first pay the printer if they hope to succeed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, August 25, 1869.

There is a moderate degree of activity in the local money market to-day, and rates continue firm and very irregular in the discount market outside the banks. Some fears are entertained lest the Government might be unable to continue the usual purchases of bonds beyond the present month. There can be no doubt that a suspension of these transactions, at a time when the outflow of money to the West will be at its height, would produce great stringency in Eastern markets, but we do not anticipate any such change of policy, for the simple reason that we see no good reason for it. The Treasury is supplied far beyond the possible wants of the Government, and the $15,000 to be paid in pensions next month can have little effect on the resources at the disposal of the Secretary.

Rates are unchanged both on call and discount loans.

There was an advance in Gold to-day. Sales opened at 133⅛, an advance of ⅜, and closed near noon at 133⅛.

United States loans were very dull, but prices were strong.

The Stock market was active this morning, but prices were, in some instances, lower. State loans were neglected. City sixes were quiet at 101¼ for the new issues. Lehigh Gold Loan was taken at 97.

Reading Railroad was quiet at a decline, closing at 47¾@47⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad was in fair request and sold at 57¼; Northern Central Railroad changed hands at 49½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 30½; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 37½; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56⅛.

Canal shares were exceedingly flat, the only transactions being in Lehigh Navigation at 36⅛, b. o. 60 was bid for Morris preferred; 10 for Susquehanna; and 48 for Delaware Division.

In Coal stocks the only sale was of Clinton, at ⅝; 5 was offered for Shamokin; 6 for Butler; 2 for St. Nicholas; and 31 for Feeder Dam.

Bank shares were quiet; Girard sold at 56¼, a decline of ½.

Passenger Railway shares were neglected; 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 60 for West Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1100 City 6s, New.ls.	101¼	100 sh Reading RR..	47·69
$1000 Leh Gold l....	97	100 do.....b30.	47⅝
$2000 do.........	97	100 do.......c	47·69
952 sh Penna R..ls.	57¼	500 do...ls.b30.	47⅝
20 sh Girard Bk....	56½	100 do......2d.	47¾
50 sh Leh Val R.ls.	56⅛	100 do.....b30.	47·94
100 sh Cata Pf......	37½	20 sh N Cent R....	49½
200 do....ls.b5.	37½	200 sh Leh St.ls.b60.	36⅛
100 sh Ph & E...b60.	30½	100 sh Clinton Coal.	⅝

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122¾@123; 5-20s of 1862, 122½@122¾; do., 1864, 121⅜@121⅝; do., Nov., 1865, 121½@121¾; do., July, 1865, 120⅜@120⅝; do. 1867, 120⅝@120⅞; do., 1868, 120⅝@120⅞; 10-40s, 114⅛@114⅜; 6s, 109⅞@110⅛. Gold, 133⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122¾@123; do. 1862, 122⅜@123⅝; do. 1864, 121⅜@121⅝; do. 1865, 121½@121¾; do. 1865, new, 120⅜@120½; do. 1867, new do. 120½@120¾; do. 1868, 120½@120⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 114⅛@114⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 109¾@110; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19½; Gold, 133@133⅛; Silver, 128@130.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending August 21, 1869 .... $22,977·14
Previous in 1869 .... 348,963·64

Total in 1869 .... $371,940·78
To same period in 1868 .... 316,044·07

Increase in 1869 .... $55,896·71

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"Although the apprehension is so general that the fall activity in money will be unusually severe this season, the rates on call loans continue to show anything but stringency, the figures ranging from seven down to five per cent., with the greater number of transactions at six and five, the latter being the exceptional rates on Governments to prime houses. Already there is a disposition to prepare for the active season, and time loans are being engaged for periods of thirty and sixty days. In a quotable instance the rate was seven per cent. plus a commission of one per cent. This commission is, it seems, perfectly legal, the agent effecting the loan being entitled to it like real estate and mortgage brokers, as provided by law and custom. Of course the lenders can make such arrangements as they please with the agents for the division of the commission. Owing to the recent severe warning against usury it is probable that this system of loan brokerage will be quite in vogue during the fall. As it is now the lenders are in the majority. They refuse to buy paper, especially long dates, and hence there is a plethora of funds on call. The banks are still shipping currency; but the demand has fallen off from last week. Commercial paper is quoted at 9 to 12 per cent. discount.

"The Government market was very steady and dull. Prices fell off ⅛ to ¼ per cent. at the last board, owing to a decline in London, where the 1867s have reacted to 82⅝; but the firmness in the gold market offset this drawback, and prices recovered in later street dealings. The home market was rendered susceptible to lower quotations from the fact that before the recent advance in London and Frankfort, bonds had been shipped this way, and they may be soon expected in this market. The amount in comparison with that afloat is quite nominal, and hence the fact had little effect on prices. An advance or decline on either side of the Atlantic is now so sharply watched that quotations are soon brought to a level. The ease in the money market is favorable to the bullish side of the street, but the Government market has had its share of speculative interest during the past few weeks, and operators are directing their attention to more active investments.

"Foreign exchange was steady, with a better demand for bills. The recent decline in gold has induced a great deal of purchasing by merchants, who regard the situation from a conservative point of view, and think that gold, after so sharp a decline, must remain in the vicinity of its present figure for some time to come."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.—There is not much activity in the Flour market, but with light receipts and stocks prices are steady. The demand for shipment is quite limited, and the home consumers operate sparingly. Sales of superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·50@6·12½; 700 barrels sour on secret terms; 200 barrels Northwestern extra family at $6·75@7·75; 450 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $7@7·25; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $6·75@8; and fancy brands at $8·25@10, according to quality. Rye Flour is firm at $6·50.

The Wheat market is exceedingly flat and prices are weak. Sales of new Pennsylvania and Delaware red at $1·52@1·57; and 4000 bushels Western do. on private terms. Rye is quiet at $1·18 ⅌ bushel for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn attracts but little attention. Sales of yellow at $1·17½@1·20; and 2000 bushels Western mixed at $1·12@1·16. Oats are inactive at 55@60c. for new Delaware and Pennsylvania, and 65@70c. for old.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is held at $8·25@9 ⅌ bushel. Timothy ranges from $4·25 to $4·50, and Flaxseed from $2·50 to $2·55.

Whisky is firm. Sales of wood bound at $1·25@1·30; and iron-bound packages at $1·25@1·27; the former for poor packages.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

STEAMING AND ROWING—AN ENGINEERING PARALLEL.

From the N. Y. Times.

One of the most remarkable features of modern steam navigation is the general substitution of the screw for the paddle. Indeed, the screw steamer has nearly driven its rivals from the stormy Atlantic, where the merits of submerged propellers and heavy spars are most manifest, and is fast chasing them from more pacific waters the world over. The Persia, which but fourteen years ago was considered the perfection of naval architecture, was last year sold for £15,000 to be changed from paddle to screw. Just as the Cunarders were experimenting with their first screws, the new French line to this country was started with paddle ships. One of them, the Washington, which formerly steamed ten miles an hour with 96 tons of coal per day, has since been fitted with screws and now steams 11·8 miles with 83 tons of coal, and the new ships of all Atlantic lines are invariably propelled by screws.

The greater economy of the screw ship with a given speed and load, or her greater speed with the same fuel, are not due entirely to the fact that the efficiency of her propellers as compared with that of paddle-wheels is less impaired by the rolling of the vessel—not entirely to the fact that the screw steamer, by reason of the submersion of her propeller, and its independence of the rolling of the ship, can carry more canvas and can sail on her beam ends as well as on an even keel, as far as applying the engine power is concerned. Nor does the superiority of the screw ship lie entirely in her greater capacity for stowage, by reason of the greater compactness of her engines, nor yet in the improvement of her machinery for generating, superheating, distributing, and condensing steam, since all these may apply equally to the paddle steamer.

One of the notable differences between the new practice and the old, both in ships and locomotives, is the *high speed of piston* adopted in modern engines. The paddle engine is a great lumbering, heavy machine, moving at the moderate speed suited to the paddle-wheel. The screw engine is compact, light, and lively, and it *pulls the quick stroke* demanded by the screw. A horse power is 33,000 pounds lifted one foot in a minute, or one pound lifted 33,000 feet in a minute. Now, the paddle-steamer principle carried to excess would illustrate this law by *lugging around* the 33,000 pound weight, and lifting it a foot, while the screw steamer would be burdened only with the one pound, which it would lift 33,000 feet. The total power is the same, but while, in the one instance, a large percentage of it is neutralized in carrying itself—in carrying the cumbrous enginery by which its great force works through a small space, in the other instance, the enginery is small and light, because it has only to transfer a small force through a great space, and speed does not weigh anything.

There are many illustrations of this law in practice. The old style of locomotives with immense driving wheels, big cylinders, and ponderous parts, has given place to light-moving parts, small drivers, and quick stroke. A small cotton cord running at sixty miles an hour through a machine shop does the work of cumbrous cranes crawling a few feet a minute.

This engineering law and these illustrations establish the correctness of the quick stroke adopted by the Harvard oarsmen as compared with the long, slow, beam-engine stroke of their opponents. Speed is an element of power that weighs nothing. If some element that is ponderous is substituted for it, a part of the total power is lost in the machine itself.

The *Herald*, in a late article on the international race, propounds a mechanical theory of the quick stroke, which we commend to the consideration of learned bodies. Says the *Herald*:—

"The oftener the oar falls into the water with a pull the faster will the boat be propelled. It is on this principle that the blades of the steamboat wheel have been multiplied, and placed six inches apart, instead of three feet, as formerly."

Although this illustration does not apply to the case in hand, it is very correct, except that, as a matter of fact and practice, the floats of steamboat wheels are placed four to six feet apart instead of six inches, because, if placed at six inches the slip would be excessive—the wheel would roll in the water like a barrel without taking hold, and the vessel would hardly move at all. We hope the Harvards' practice will not illustrate the *Herald's* theory.

PRINCE ARTHUR IN CANADA.

From the N. Y. World.

Thn reception given to the third living scion of the House of Brunswick in the colonial possessions of his mother, do not seem to bear out the notion which the Canadian press and the Canadian orators are so anxious to inculcate into the American mind of the boundless and exuberant loyalty which flourishes as scarcely any other growth does among those singular populations.

It is the more extraordinary that this royal youth should not have been wept and slobbered over far more profusely than he has hitherto been, since Canada has been crying out ever since her erection into a dominion for a viceroy if she remained in the condition of a dominion, or a king in case it suited the metropolis and the colony alike to make the latter a kingdom. In case her fervent prayers in that behalf were granted, there is no more likely person to be chosen the incumbent of her vice-regal or her regal throne than the youth who now offers himself to the Canadians for their immediate hospitalities and possibly their ultimate suffrages. The Prince of Wales, eldest hope of that hopeful house, is, of course, predestined. He has a previous engagement with a higher throne than Canada can offer. It is almost equally unlikely that the Duke of Edinburgh could be prevailed upon to accept any colonial post, or that the exigencies of the parent State, as interpreted by Downing street, would allow him to if he could. But rather than that Canada should remain in her present acephalous condition, Prince Arthur probably could and would be spared to her. Yet his arrival within her borders is not hailed with half the enthusiasm which greeted either of his brothers.

The present Prince is, besides, a more reputable youth, so far as is known to common fame, than either of his brothers If not native goodness, the ingenuousness of youth has forbidden him to figure, like the Prince of Wales, in the character of a person who "insists upon playing cards for money, always exacts what he wins, and never pays what he loses." This description, by the way, of the English potentate's manner of conducting a great gift enterprise may furnish a hint to our American potentate, who—less wise or more honest than his English analogue, who ventures nothing—does really give the valuable consideration of seats in his Cabinet, and other lucrative places of trust, in exchange for horses, houses, and cigars. Neither has Prince Arthur attained to the fulness of the stature of his mother's second son, the Duke of Edinburgh, of whom we hear, on the excellent authority of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that he has the "cheek" to send in bills to Parliament, to the extent of thirty-five hundred and odd pounds sterling, for the presents which he dispensed during his sojourn in Australia. The worst we hear of Prince Arthur is that once in Switzerland he indulged himself in the rather indecorous, but not grossly flagitious, pastime of taking shies at the *chignon* of a female fellow-being with hailstones, and pleaded with his tutor for a continuance of the sport on the ground that he had just got the range. But these indiscretions of his salad days ought not to weigh against him now, and it is not probable that they do.

The fact is that princes are no longer rarities to the Canadian vision. The much ado about a Prince of Wales was a tribute as much to his novelty as his station or his aptitude for filling it; and so far as it may be supposed that the last consideration entered into it, those who helped to make it have subsequently seen the unwisdom of their course, and refrain from any special fervor of demonstration at the coming of a callow strippling like Prince Arthur. They prefer waiting to see whether or not he will turn out to be "a thing to thank God on" or not. The American temper is similar. If Prince Arthur chooses to come to us, it is not likely that we shall bottle the water consecrated by use in his sacred toilet, nor that the floor of the Academy will give way under the crowd which assembles at the Academy to give him a ball.

THE PROPOSED LABOR PARTY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

That the members of the Labor Convention just held in Philadelphia, acted wisely in declining to adopt the proposition of Mr. Helper to form a political party based distinctively on the interests of wokingmen and opposed to those of capitalists, admits, we think, of little doubt. Nothing but the extremest necessity, such as would justify a revolution, should induce the taking of such a step. In a country like this, especially where all the avenues to wealth and honor stand open to every one alike, it is as unwise as it is wicked to attempt to foment dissensions and discord between employers and the employed. Their political interests are not antagonistic, but identical, and whichever class seeks to legislate against the other, by that very course injures itself. We trust that the day is far distant when the workingmen of the United States will need to band together in political array in order to obtain the rights to which they are justly entitled, and we are quite sure that they will not undertake the task for any meaner object.

The assumption is constantly made in the discussion of questions connected with the subject of labor, and too often yielded by the friends of the workingmen, and even by the workingmen themselves, that they do, in fact, occupy an inferior position in society. There is a widespread notion—the legacy of bygone ages of ignorance and mistake—that all labor is a curse, and that kind of labor most so of all which deals with material substances. In spite of our democratic talk, nine-tenths of our people are fixed in the belief that to live in idleness and have somebody else do the necessary work of the world is better than to work oneself. Every man almost is anxious to accumulate money enough to live on the income of it—which means that other people shall take and use the property that he will not and cannot use himself, and pay him enough for his expenses and even his luxuries, besides returning to him or to his children the property itself intact. This idea developed itself most fully in the Southern States in negro slavery. White men there were too proud and too lazy to handle a mechanic's tools or the implements of husbandry, but left all that sort of thing to their bond slaves. Here at the North we had no slaves, but we had and still have a great deal too much of the slavish idea of work.

This false assumption the workingmen must themselves aid in overthrowing by their own efforts. They must not admit, or allow any one to admit on their behalf, that they deserve sympathy or compassion, or are in any way objects of pity, because they earn their living by the sweat of their brows. The capitalist who employs them should in no manner be dealt with or spoken of otherwise than as an equal, and neither envied nor hated because he does not himself put his hand to the tasks they are engaged in. That they do not associate with him and his family when their work is done is no proof of social, much less of political inequality. Every man has a right to choose his own company, and it is proper for the mechanic to take it for granted that his employer keeps aloof from him as much from a sense of inferiority or unworthiness, as for the contrary reason. The time is rapidly approaching when there will be no ground for even a suspicion of contempt on either side on this account, and when the question will not be asked in social circles whether a man makes goods or sells them, or whether his work deals with bricks and wood and metal, or with pen and ink and paper; whether he comes from the workshop, the counting-room, the studio, the sick room, or the court house. But the advent of that time would be greatly retarded if workingmen were to array themselves in a hostile attitude to the rest of the body politic, and openly proclaim that they were a caste by themselves. Their true course is to break down and obliterate as much as possible the distinction between themselves and other men, and not make it permanent. Let them show the nobility of soul which they really possess by their industry, their virtue, and their patriotism, and they need not trouble themselves with the fear that they may be trodden under foot because they cannot make and unmake the fortunes of political candidates.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have no further information of special value respecting the rumored treaty for the cession of Cuba, but the French and English papers discuss the project with so much eagerness and such decided approval that we can hardly doubt Spanish agents have been manufacturing opinion favorable to this short and easy method of solving the Cuban problem. The authority of the mother country has been so thoroughly undermined in her chief colony that it would fall to pieces if the insurrection were only a little better organized, and it must be clear even to Spanish pride that the Spanish troops are losing ground every day. What hope can they have of reducing the island to obedience when they cannot even maintain a Captain-General in security, and the party which professes allegiance to the mother country is anxious to keep the government out of the hands of Quesada only because it covets power for itself? And even if the insurrection should be quelled, Spain would find herself incumbered with a devastated and impoverished island, no longer capable of yielding the rich tribute it has paid her in past years, but costing, on the contrary, large sums for the support of a military government. In this dilemma we can easily understand how the proposals said to have been made through the agency of Mr. Forbes should be received with downright gratitude. The chief points of the scheme are that Cuba shall buy herself of Spain for the sum of $100,000,000 in bonds guaranteed by the United States, we of course taking a mortgage upon the sovereignty of the island as security. This bears a suspicious appearance of annexation, but it saves Spain the humiliation of confessing a defeat, and relieves her distressed treasury of a very serious burden. She will never get anything out of Cuba again, except what she may realize by the sale of her rights of sovereignty, such as they are; and her statesmen seem to be fully aware that the longer they wait the more unsalable those rights will become. Whether the bargain would be a good one, either for Cuba or for us, is another matter altogether.

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located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
8 2 1m Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p½

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p½ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 16½

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 25½

WINDOW GLASS.
The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

TO RENT.

FACTORY TO RENT.
SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF
FACTORY,
CORNER TWENTY-THIRD AND SANSOM STS.,
TO LET, 116 by 42.
APPLY TO
HOWELL & BOURKE,
CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,
Or on the premises. 8 24 tf

FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 206 PRICE Street, Germantown, to rent from October 1 until May 1. Apply on the premises, or by letter, to
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
8 16 10t No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

No. 131 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WALNUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square—The most complete and elegant medium size DWELLING in west part of city; lower floor solid walnut finish; every convenience; for sale, with possession. J. F. LIST, No. 629 WALNUT Street. 8 20 fmwtf

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, premises No. 1223 CHESNUT Street. Will be rented to a Club. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
8 24 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 1

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,600	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,325·25
	Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·0
	Cash in bank $116,150·08; Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16½

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27½

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. 2 18½
JAMES TRAQUAIR........PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES........VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR........A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS........SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital........$200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,278·23.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6½

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28½

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, Francis N. Buck, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23½

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddock, Jr., John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30½

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets........$2,35_,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1½

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4½ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3½

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 1869
11½ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 ½ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17½ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved
LOW STEAM APPARATUS,
Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all other methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
6 24 3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST and largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be found at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A man named Whiteman, belonging to New York, was arrested on Sixth street, near Market, yesterday, under circumstances which created a good deal of excitement and comment. The arrest was made by George Mountjoy and Robert Smith Lister, and Whiteman, after being conducted to the front of the new Court House, was placed in a carriage and driven off. It was understood that he was taken to the office of Alderman Devitt, and by him committed to prison on the oath of Mountjoy, who charged him with the robbery of $4000. Whiteman had been arrested several days previously, on the same or a similar charge made by George Mountjoy, and committed by Alderman Devitt, but bail having been entered for him before Recorder Givin, he was liberated. The bail is said not to have been satisfactory to the prosecutor, hence the re-arrest. Mountjoy alleges that four thousand dollars were stolen from him at Fairmount Park, where he was invited to see a man with a patent right for a machine to manufacture whisky by a new process, and that while he had the package of money in his hand it was seized and carried off, the door being closed and held to prevent him from following. Whiteman's account of the affair differs materially from that of Mountjoy. He admits that the money was not obtained honestly, but denies that it was stolen.

—The following vessels cleared from this port during the past week, with petroleum:—Ship Martha, for Antwerp, with 252,201 gallons; brig Atalayador, for Barcelona, with 36,832 do.; barque Lovett, for Rotterdam, with 175,683 do.; barques Belvidere and Hilda, for Liverpool, with 271,928 do.; barque Schamyl, for Marseilles, with 121,609 do., and barque Albert, for Gibraltar, with 74,242 do., making a total of 932,495 gallons for the week, and 17,467,968 gallons since the first of the year. Three ships, ten barques, three brigs, and one schooner are now loading.

—A large barn near Montgomeryville, belonging to Mr. Dubosq, of this city, was destroyed by fire last Friday night, together with the crops it contained.

—The Hope Fire Company, of Norfolk, Va., intend visiting Philadelphia in October next.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 132¾.

—The President will reach Saratoga on Saturday.

—The political campaign has opened in Mississippi.

—General Grant will arrive at Concord, N. H., to-day.

—Peter Cooper endorses the platform of the Labor Congress.

—The Assayer of the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nev., D. W. Balch, has resigned.

—The amount of 10-40 bonds outstanding at the present time is $194,567,300.

—The Murfreesboro (Ill.) *Argus* office was destroyed by fire on Monday night.

—The first bale of new cotton made its appearance in the Louisville market yesterday.

—Heavy showers of rain fell at Staunton, Lexington, and Old Sweet Springs, Va., yesterday.

—Twelve thousand persons were at the annual Fenian pic-nic at Jones' Wood, New York, yesterday.

—The tobacco manufacturing house of John J. Robbins, at Cincinnati, has been released from seizure.

—Ike Berry, the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Pratt, of Tazewell county, Illinois, has been recaptured.

—Niagara Falls will, probably, be selected as the next place of meeting of the American Science Association.

—Father McMahon, for three years imprisoned in Canada as a Fenian, yesterday arrived at Buffalo, his home.

—The President attended the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic at Providence, R. I., yesterday, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

—An accident occurred on the Susquehanna Railroad yesterday. A span of horses were killed, and the entire train thrown from the track, but none of the passengers were injured.

—Two negroes have been sentenced to death for murder in Memphis. One of them has confessed to having perpetrated a heinous crime during the war, for which another negro was hung by a mob.

—Yesterday, at New Orleans, a Mississippian and a native of New Orleans fought a duel with rifles at forty paces. The Mississippian, the challenging party, is seriously and probably fatally wounded.

—On September 1, $4,864,125 in coin will be taken from the United States Treasury to pay the semi-annual interest on the 10-40 bonds. $28,000,000 more will be required on November 1 to meet the interest on the 5-20s.

Foreign Affairs.

—The crops throughout England promise favorably.

—Minister McMahon, of Paraguay, is expected in Paris.

—Dr. Huxley will preside over the next meeting of the British Association of Science.

—Admiral Topete threatens to resign unless Zoulla uses less severity towards the bishops.

—The French Senate will meet to-day to hear the report of the committee on the *Senatus Consultum*.

—The English crop of corn will be large, but the European cereals are not as successful as of late years.

—Felix Pyat is the first to take advantage of the amnesty proclamation to exiles. He has returned to Paris.

—The Spanish Republicans have petitioned the Government for better treatment towards the Carlist prisoners.

—The London *Telegraph* thinks that the acquisition of Cuba by the United States "would be an unquestionable gain to the mother country, the colony, and the cause of mankind."

—The Harvard crew were out yesterday in their new "Elliott" boat, which proved very satisfactory. Both the crews rowed over the course, the Oxfords making it in thirteen seconds less than the Harvards.

Another Destructive Fire.

The large four-story brick building situated at the northwest corner of Ninth and Wallace streets, and a large three-story building adjoining on Wallace street, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon.

The flames were first discovered about 2 o'clock in the picker-room, immediately over the boiler, towards the rear of the larger building, which was used for the manufacture of woollen yarns, and owing to the combustible nature of the material which they fed upon, and the scarcity of water, soon gained such a height as to bid defiance to all efforts to suppress them. Within a surprisingly short time the roof and walls fell, and left the building a complete wreck. In the meantime the flames had communicated to the adjoining structure, the roof and walls of which soon gave way, despite the most strenuous exertions of the firemen.

At one time the surrounding property was in imminent danger of destruction, the heat being so intense as to crack the window panes of the houses on the opposite side of the street, but they were finally saved by the firemen, who turned streams of water upon them, it being apparent that all efforts to save the burning building would prove futile.

The supply of water was totally inadequate to so large a conflagration, four or five steamers of any considerable size being all that could be brought to bear upon it; had it been otherwise, the building adjoining the mill on Wallace street would probably have been saved The citizens who resided in the neighborhood at an early stage of the fire began moving out their household effects, but fortunately the flames did not communicate to any dwelling on Wallace street, the falling of the roofs of the blazing edifices preventing it. The larger building was occupied on the first and second floors by D. & W. Ring, whose loss will probably not exceed $18,500, which they have on the stock and machinery, in the following companies:—Ætna, of New York, $2000; Ætna, of Hartford, $3000; Niagara, of New York, $2500; Commonwealth, of New York, $2500; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2500; Corn Exchange, of New York, $2500, and the balance in companies that we have not been able to learn.

The third floor was occupied by Jonathan Stead, who has an insurance of $8000, which will also probably cover his loss.

The fourth story was occupied by Platt & Bro., whose loss will not probably exceed an insurance of $9000, which they had upon their stock, etc.

The above were all manufacturers of woollen yarns.

In the smaller building, fronting on Wallace street, the first floor was occupied by Geiershofer, Loewi & Co., covered-button manufacturers, who estimate their loss at $30,000. Partially insured. The second and third floors were occupied by Charles Williams, marble-paper manufacturer. His loss is estimated at $20,000, and believed to be partially covered by insurance. The basement was occupied by Meade & Robbins, silver-plating manufacturers.

Before the flames had reached this building, their stock, consisting of manufactured goods and unworked metal, was removed, and the loss on machinery, which was of a heavy character, is not supposed to be great, as the floor above did not give way, and such damage as there is must be from water. Adjoining this building, on Wallace street, to the west, was a row of four three-story brick dwellings.

The occupants removed their furniture soon after the fire began, and will probably not sustain any further loss than that resulting in breakage incident to a hasty removal. The houses themselves are more or less damaged by water; No. 923, occupied by Lewis Lobb and David Caywood (next the building), being completely flooded. No. 925 was occupied by Mrs. Stemm and Edward Potts; No. 927 by Dr. G. W. Martindell and G. W. Carver; No. 929 was comparatively free from damage, occupied by Henry Reinhold.

The buildings destroyed were owned by William V. Petit, Esq., and probably could not be erected at this time for much less than $50,000. He also owned the engine and boilers which supplied motive power to both buildings. The running machinery was the property of the occupants.

Dwelling No. 642 North Ninth street, partly owned and occupied by Jacob Kehr, was damaged about $600 by the burning of roof and water. Partially insured. No. 644, roof slightly damaged.

GETTYSBURG.

The Reunion—The Field of the First Day's Fight Gone Over—Interesting Reminiscences of the Great Battle.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., August 24.—Before proceeding on the tour of inspection over the ground on which the first day's fighting took place, an impromptu meeting of the officers of the 1st and 11th Corps was held, at which Major-General Meredith proposed that the whole party should be under the guidance of Colonel Bachelder, the designer of the isometrical map, and he would point out the various positions where the stakes were to be driven, subject to any correction from the participants in the fight.

At 9 o'clock the party started, and commenced with the 1st Corps, which was represented by Generals Meredith, Robinson, Fowler, Hoffman, Leonard, Coulter, Colonel Heidskoper, and other subordinate officers. Seminary Ridge, the point where the Union forces first came into the field, was the Alpha of the tour. While there, the course of the 1st Corps from the Emmettsburg road was clearly demonstrated, and the line of march of the several regiments, and their respective positions, determined and marked. The whole line, commencing at the left and finishing at the right, was trudged over, to the detriment of polished boots and tender-footed pedestrians.

The point of interest, and which attracted more than ordinary attention on the left of the line, was the spot at which General Archer, of the Confederate army, in making his advance, was attacked by the Iron Brigade, and himself and a large portion of his command captured. In the same grove is the place where the hero, John Fulton Reynolds, the commander of the 1st Corps, met his death, it is supposed, by a ball from the musket of a rebel sharpshooter from McPherson's barn. Many were the expressions of regret and eulogies on the departed officer uttered by the company ere they left the thicket.

The old barn excited the curious, for it was there some of the severest fighting took place. Advances, as soon as they were made, were followed by repulses, and *vice versa* for some time. It was there Colonel Stone, commanding the brigade composed of the 143d, 149th, and 150th Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiments, was severely wounded and taken prisoner, also Colonel Wistar. The ground covered by the 14th Brooklyn, 95th New York, and 6th Wisconsin, and where they engaged the enemy, was viewed and landmarks erected, some in the centre, left, and right. Iverson's North Carolina Brigade was also partly captured a few yards from this spot by General Robinson's division.

The 11th Corps was represented by Generals Von Steinwehr, Vanamsburg, and other officers. The portion of the field occupied by this corps was gone over in the afternoon, and the point of attraction was where General Barlow was badly wounded and taken prisoner. To-morrow Culp's and Cemetery Hills promise to be rougher travelling than we have had to-day. For the first time since my arrival we have got a band in which the noise of the kettle drum more than eclipses the harmony produced by the tarnished brass instruments.

General Geary and other distinguished officers have arrived to-day, and the hotel is full from top to bottom. The weather has been sultry, but somewhat cooler this evening, still there are no signs of a shower. This forenoon some of the prominent personages broached the subject of a ball, and as soon as the contagion had spread to the fair sex they took the matter up with a vim, and, after a few kind entreaties, gentle coaxings, and "do, dear," their lords and masters consented that the terpsichorean entertainment should take place to-morrow evening. The telegraph was put in operation, and a fine band from Harrisburg was engaged.

The following is a copy of the list of names under whose management the affair has been gotten up:—

REUNION BALL AND RECEPTION, CIVIL AND MILITARY, GETTYSBURG SPRINGS HOTEL, AUGUST 25, 1869:—

Managers.—Governor John W. Geary, Major-General Henry W. Slocum, Major-General John Newton, Major-General Charles R. Graham, Major-General Alexander Shaler, Major-General Solomon Meredith, Major-General William McCandless, Brigadier-General James L. Selfridge, Brigadier-General Richard Coulter, Colonel John W. Forney, Paymaster A. W. Russell, United States Navy; Lieutenant A. F. Hinman, United States Engineers; Hon. David McConaughy, Hon. J. B. Danner, Dr. Charles Horner, Dr. E. G. Fahnestock, David Wills, Hon. L. L. McGuffin, Colonel C. H. Buehler, and E. A. Chase.

Master of Ceremonies—Governor John W. Geary.

Floor Managers—General McCandless, Major Russell, Lieutenant Hinman, D. McConaughy, and Colonel Samuel Bonafon.

There was a large arrival of guests at the Spring in the morning. Among them those who took part in the battles were:—Of the 1st Corps, Generals Newton, Stone, Wistar, Stannard, Coulter, and Baxter; 2d Corps, Generals Baxter and Owen, and Colonel Banes; 3d Corps, Colonel Duff, adjutant on one of the staffs; 6th Corps, Generals Howe, Shaler, and Collier, and Majors Samuel and A. M. Harker; 11th Corps, General Von Steinwehr; 12th Corps, Generals Geary, Slocum, Green, and Barnum.

In addition to the above-named gentlemen were Colonel B. F. Fisher, Chief of the Signal Corps, who commanded a New Jersey regiment, and Colonel McAllister of the same State. The only two ex-Confederate officers present are Colonel Harrison, Adjutant-General of Pickett's brigade, and Colonel Allen, of the 7th Tennessee Regiment. General Mahone sent a letter expressing profound regret that prior engagements would prevent him from being present, and Walter H. Taylor, late Adjutant on General R. E. Lee's staff, hoped it might be in his power to attend, but he might be prevented from doing so by private business.

General Hancock, in a letter dated St. Louis, August 19, says he had just returned from the Plains, and regretted that it would be impossible to be at Gettysburg on the 23d instant, as it would be a great pleasure for him to meet so many of his companions in arms. He was about to leave St. Paul and the plains of Minnesota and Dakota on a tour of inspection of the military posts in that region, and would not complete the service in less than a month.

Governor Geary is accompanied by a part of his household, and other gentlemen have also brought ladies of their respective households hither.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·19	MOON RISES	8·39
SUN SETS	6·44	HIGH WATER	5·19

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
C. B. DURBOROW,
THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 13
Cella	London	New York	Aug. 14
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	Aug. 14
FOR EUROPE.			
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Main	New York	Bremen	Aug. 26
Malta	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 26
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Atalanta	New York	London	Aug. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 28
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 26
Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 26
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 27
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 28

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Munro, Charleston, S. Lathbury & Co.—not as before.
Brig M. A. Berry, Chase, Portland, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Brig H. E. Wheeler, Bacon, Portland, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr M. A. McCann, Whitemore, Bangor, do.
Schr Bowdoin, Randall, Salem, do.
Schr E. Richardson, Nelson, Boston, do.
Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, Providence, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, from Liverpool July 6, with mdse. and 50 passengers to Cope Bros.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—J. McDonough, wife, and two children; Miss Ida Field; Miss Kate McDonough; Mr. T. M. Turner and wife; James Bradley; H. L. Schreiner; E. Newmayer; Joseph Weston; Jas. F. Sweeney; P. Teninan; J. Bresnar; L. Wagner; J. M. Haywood; S. W. Haywood.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. barque Kate Sancton, Rose, 47 days from Cardiff, with old railroad iron to order.

N. G. barquentine F. W. Gutschke, Danzig, 50 days from Bordeaux, with wine, brandy, etc., to A. Stephani & Co.

Brig F. H. Jennings, Ashford, 8 days from Calais, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Workman & Co.

Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, 8 days from Hillsboro, N. S., with plaster to French, Richards & Co.

Schr Delmont, Gales, 12 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Smith & Harris.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Onward, Evans, 1 day from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

BELOW.

Ship C. H. Southard, from Liverpool. Reported by John R. Price, pilot.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, August 25.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—

A. G. Postelthwaite, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Leinnie and Emily, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Naomi, with coal, for Wilmington.
Delaware and Hudson, No. 149, with coal, for Chesapeake City.
Judge Landies, with pig iron, for Florence, N. J.
Thomas Craig, with lumber, for Chesapeake City.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., August 23.—Barque Theone, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, has passed in.

The following vessels remain at the Breakwater:—Barques F. Lovett, for Rotterdam; David Nichols, for Salem; brigs L. Stevens, for Boston; Ernestine, for Liverpool; N. Stevens, for Boston; Cosmos, for do.; Minnie Miller, for Portland; schrs Jas. Barratt, for Boston; Elizabeth, for do.; L. A. May, for do.; John H. Young, for do.; E. D. Porter, for do.; Fanny Keating, for Quincy Point; Village Queen, for Providence; and John H. Perry, for New Bedford, all from Philadelphia; also, schr Pangusset, from Alexandria, Va., for ——, and a large fleet of colliers, bound east.

A ship, name unknown, passed in yesterday.

LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Cremona, Burrows, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 12th inst.

Ship Bazaar, Jellerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 12th inst.

Ship Wyoming, Julius, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Holyhead 6 A. M. 8th inst.

Ship Hannah Morris, Morris, from Liverpool 7th ult. for Philadelphia, was spoken 22d inst. lat. 40 30, long. 38 38.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Utility, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 23d inst.

Barque Memoria, Selvig, hence, at Pillau 4th inst.

Barque Idolique, Purkee, hence, at London 10th inst., and entered out next day to return.

Barque Village Belle, Little, for Philadelphia, sailed from Londonderry 10th inst.—not 9th.

Barque Annie W. Weston, Dawes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 11th inst.

Barquentine Ephraim Williams, Hoff, for Philadelphia or Georgetown, D. C., sailed from Providence 21st inst.

Brig Bloomer, Chaddock, hence for London, sailed from Queenstown 10th inst.

Brig Diana, Michaelis, hence, at Antwerp 10th inst.

Brig Circassian, Bunker, hence, at Boston 23d inst.

Brig Allston Sawyer, Sawyer, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst., and sailed again.

Schr Searsville, Chase, hence, at Boston 23d inst.

Schrs Dick Williams, Hess, and Fleetwing, Nash, hence, at Lynn 20th inst.

Schrs J. A. Griffin, Wilson; L. & M. Reed, Steelman; James Satterthwaite, Long; and D. Collins, Townsend, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schrs J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith; Bonny Boat, Kelly; and H. F. Baker, Kelly, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portsmouth 20th inst.

Schr W. Gillum, Rankin, hence, at Norwich 20th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the present fixed light at Smith's Point, in Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of the Potomac river, will be changed at sunset on the evening of the 1st of September next to a revolving white light, varied by a red flash once every twenty-five (25) seconds.

Also, on the same evening (Sept. 1, 1869), a fixed white light will be exhibited from the recently erected screw-pile lighthouse, which is placed in 12 feet water at mean tide, on Rappahannock Spit, off Windmill Point, Chesapeake Bay, north side of the entrance to the Rappahannock river. The light vessel now stationed at the south-east extremity of Rappahannock Spit, off Windmill Point, will, at the time of the exhibition of the light, be removed. The iron work of the foundation of the lighthouse is painted red, and the superstructure straw color. The focal plane of the light is 38 feet above the sea level, and the light should be visible all around the horizon, in clear weather, at the distance of about 13 nautical miles. A fog bell, to be rung by machinery, and arranged for being struck at uniform intervals of ten (10) seconds, is placed at the eastern side of the lighthouse, and will be kept in operation during fogs and thick weather. Stingray Point light (fixed red) bears SW. by S., distant 2 miles from Windmill Point light.

Vessels drawing 18 or more feet of water should not approach the lighthouse on the eastern side nearer than 2 nautical miles. Vessels drawing not over 18 feet of water may approach the lighthouse on the north or south side within 1000 yards with safety, and vessels drawing not more than 12 feet water may approach it in safety within 400 yards on the north, east, and south sides, but should not pass between it and the land at Windmill Point.

A first class buoy, painted black, and properly numbered, will be placed near the eastern extremity of the spit making out from Windmill Point, and near where the lightvessel is now stationed, when that vessel is withdrawn.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., August 14, 1869.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24¾

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12¾ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtJ10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26¾

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf¾

JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde (en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.

Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 t9 1

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of

BLASIUS BROS.,
27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, REMOVED TO Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET.
8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2¾ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.

Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness, and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, Phila

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL.

PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS!!

FERRIS & CO.'S

AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.

FERRIS & CO.,
6 1tuths 3m2p] No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety OF FULL AND HALF-BOUND BLANK BOOKS, MEMORANDUM, PASS, COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.

To be found in this city, is at the

OLD ESTABLISHED

Blank Book Manufactory

OF

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

6 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

WINDOW SCREEN.

A GOOD THING.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.

The Patent Adjustable Window Screen

WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,

Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude

FLIES, MOSQUITOES,

AND OTHER INSECTS.

For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.

THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
6 12 stuth3m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

AND

No. 432 WALNUT STREET,

(Penn Building)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards........................2 per cent
" 100 " ....3 "
" 300 " ....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, August 25. The Charming Actress and Vocalist, and the eminent Comedian,

ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS.
(Formerly Miss Rosina Shaw),

These distinguished artists will appear in their grand romantic Irish drama of

TRODDEN DOWN;
OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS,

Pronounced by the press and the public one of the GREATEST DRAMATIC TRIUMPHS OF THE DAY.

Received every night with an enthusiasm that evokes loud and spontaneous outbursts of applause, mingled with shouts of laughter.

FRIDAY,
BENEFIT OF ROSE WATKINS

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 12tf

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. See Notice in Educational Column. 7 24stw12t

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

FRIDAY,  AUGUST 27.

Purse $300. Three in Five.

W. Carson enters VICTORY to harness.
Wm. McBride enters s. h. MOSCOW to harness.
A. Nugent enters enters b. h. GEORGE, 160-pound wagon.

Entrance, $1. 8 24 3t

POINT BREEZE PARK.

TUESDAY,  AUGUST 31.

Purse $300. Three in Five to Harness.

J. E. Turner enters b. m. FANNY.
Owners enters BLUE DICK.

Admission One Dollar. 8 24 6t

POINT BREEZE PARK.

THURSDAY,  AUGUST 26.

Purse $250. Three in Five.

R. Stetson enters s. g. LAMPLIGHTER, to wagon.
Owner enters b. s. AMERICAN JACKSON, to harness.

Admission, One Dollar. 8 24 2t

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY.
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.

Fare, including Carriage hire........................$2·25
Children " " .... 1·25
Servants " " .... 1·50

Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.

The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue.

G. H. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.

New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

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1124 CHESNUT STREET.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND SWISS

WATCHES

AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

SPECIAL AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA FOR

AMERICAN WATCHES

Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. 5 11 thmrp

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

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INCLUDING

Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
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For Sale at Reduced Prices.

IMPORTANT TO COAL CONSUMERS.—Save 20 per cent. in the cost of your Fuel. Buy Broad Top SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL at $6½ to $7 per ton, instead of paying $9 for Anthracite. In Europe no other than BITUMINOUS COALS are used, and in Pittsburg and the West soft coals are used exclusively.

Then why can't we do the same in Philadelphia?

Broad Top Coal is a free burning SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL, and is admirably adapted for STEAM PURPOSES, and for the GRATE, the FURNACE, the RANGE, and the STOVE. Is it not your duty, therefore, to lay aside *prejudice* with Anthracite at its present EXORBITANT RATE, and TRY if you cannot use Broad Top and other similar good coals, and thus save at least $2 per ton in the cost of your fuel? Buy the Lump size, and when necessary break it as required. Broad Top Coal can be had of the undersigned, and most of the other Coal dealers. Be sure and ask for the Broad Top Coal.

POWELTON COAL AND IRON CO.,
S. W. cor. Front and Walnut.
S. C. FORD & CO.,
Reading Railroad and Second street turnpike.
GEORGE A. HEBERTON,
Chesnut and Thirty-third streets.
R. B. WIGTON,
Walnut street, below Dock.
KEMBALL COAL & IRON CO.,
No. 325 Walnut street.
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8 7 stuth 1mdp No. 313½ Walnut street.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.

A solid, safe, and reliable Company.

Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.

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Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets,

6 3 thstu6m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS.

The proceedings of the Board of Appointment, consisting of the Judges of the City Courts and the Supreme Court, which we published yesterday, will, for several reasons, make it more desirable and important than ever that City Councils shall fully test the validity of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, which provided for the transfer of the control of all city trusts to the proposed new Board of Directors. It seems that notwithstanding the valuable patronage conferred upon the judges, several of them doubted the constitutionality and justice of the whole proceeding, and that one, at least, finally withdrew, determining to take no further part in the action of the board, while another refused to nominate a director. Any one familiar with city politics will also see that, with a few honorable exceptions, partisan and personal considerations have controlled nearly every appointment. Judges, like Presidents and Councilmen, are "only human" after all, and it is not very surprising that they have looked after the interests of their next best friends, or their fuglemen, or the men most likely to be able to grant favors, or the most astute wire-pullers of their party.

Government by commission has been growing in favor in Philadelphia, and it has hitherto been successful; but there is a vast diffrence between the application of this system to the affairs of the prison and the almshouse and its extension to the City Trusts. The right of the Legislature to decide how Boards of Prison Inspectors and of Guardians of the Poor shall be chosen is unquestionable, and if the people feel aggrieved by their action, means of redress can be found by withholding appropriations or other legislation. But the transfer of the control of City Trusts to a board totally irresponsible to the people is at once a very doubtful and dangerous exercise of legislative power.

The main matter at issue is Girard College and the Girard estates, but there are also a number of other legacies and bequests, and the aggregate value of all the property involved amounts to many millions of dollars. Under the present system the control of this property is vested in the city of Philadelphia, and nothing can be clearer than that it was the intention of the testators that it should forever remain vested in this corporation. Stephen Girard repeatedly reiterates in his will his desire that the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia shall carry out his intentions; he gave his property in trust to them, and to nobody else; and he expressed the hope that the people would be incited to increased care and vigilance in electing Councilmen by the fact that they were to exercise supervision of his vast estates.

It is for lawyers and judges, rather than newspaper editors unlearned in the law, to decide whether the new act does not contemplate a fatal and radical departure from the terms and conditions of the bequests; but it is beyond all doubt that the spirit as well as the letter of Girard's will is directly violated. If the new system goes into operation, the people of Philadelphia will practically have even less control over the trusts committed to their care than over the property of private citizens. They will be directly represented only by the Mayor and Presidents of Councils—three men in a board of fifteen—the remaining twelve being appointed by the Judges, to serve during good behavior, which practically means for life, and five of these twelve being appointed by Judges of the Supreme Court, who are chosen by the State at large, and only amenable to a very limited extent to the people of Philadelphia.

Power, we are told, is always slipping from the hands of the many into the hands of the few, but rarely or never has such a sudden and important transition been attempted. While it is possible that practical good may result from the proposed transfer, it is not difficult to see that it may eventually lead to terrible abuses. If Councils act unwisely now, their errors can speedily be corrected, but if a close corporation obtains control of the estates, which are rapidly increasing in value, it will be next to impossible to apply a remedy. While our Judiciary remains pure, pure directors may be appointed, but if we ever follow the example of New York and elect bad judges (and this is by no means impossible), the day will not be far distant when the bequests will become the prey of plundering politicians.

Nor is this the only danger. A more immediate peril is threatened. It is well known that Girard's relatives wage a perpetual war against the will; that every pretext that can be devised for setting it aside is eagerly seized; that many lawyers and speculators have from time to time assisted in the prosecution of these vexatious suits; and that they will make the most of any new ground for the revival of these proceedings. It is a curious coincidence that simultaneous with their last defeat in the United States courts, which appeared to be final and conclusive, a law should be passed which gives them a new cause for action. If Councils and the people quietly submit to the transfer of the estates to a close corporation, appointed in part by Judges of the Supreme Court, they may claim that the people of Philadelphia, having transferred the control of the bequest to other hands, in the teeth of the express injunctions of the testator, have thereby lost all rights to the benefits accruing from the estate, and that it should therefore revert to the natural heirs. The estate was given to us in trust, to hold and control, but not to be transferred to any irresponsible board or to be placed under the charge of any close corporation. If an effort to reform the management of the Girard estates should result in the total loss of all the property involved, and the heritage of the orphans should be seized by the parties who have long been striving to clutch it, Philadelphia would be forever disgraced, and the Directors of Trusts bill would be a permanent monument of the folly and iniquity of Pennsylvania legislation.

We hope, therefore, that the law will be probed to the bottom, not only in our own Courts but in the United States Courts, if possible, before Councils surrender the control of the property. As William M. Meredith has protected the Girard estate heretofore, we hope that, with the aid of his associate counsel, he may make assurance doubly sure by protecting it again from the dangers involved in the proposed new system.

THE GETTYSBURG REUNION.

The reunion of the officers of both contending armies for the ostensible purpose of locating exactly the position of the various corps, divisions, and regiments upon the field of Gettysburg does not promise to be a very great success. The first meeting was held yesterday, and the occasion was chiefly remarkable for the absence of most of the officers who signally distinguished themselves during the battle. Since the invitations to attend the reunion were issued, letters declining have been received from prominent officers on both sides, who pleaded various excuses, and General Lee and other of the Rebel leaders supplemented their refusals by expressing their disapprobation of the whole proceeding as calculated to keep alive memories that ought to be allowed to pass away. It is a significant fact that yesterday only two Rebel officers were in attendance, and while other motives than delicacy and good taste probably prevented most of their comrades from putting in an appearance, the fact that they preferred not to come is rather to their credit than otherwise. The plea put in by General Lee, however, is one that will scarcely be admitted by Union soldiers or the loyal people of the country. The battle-field of Gettysburg represents to the Rebels the death blow of their hopes, and they would gladly forget it if forgetfulness were possible. We are perfectly willing to cultivate cordial relations with the people of the South, and to allow the bitterness and heart burnings occasioned by the war to die away, and it depends upon the Southern people themselves to say how soon bygones shall be bygones, at least so far as our social and political relations are concerned, but if General Lee or any other ex-Rebel expects that the scenes of the war will be forgotten; that the battle-fields where the great contest was fought out will leave any other than hallowed memories for the loyal people of the nation, they are mistaken. We can forgive those who attempted to destroy the nation, if they show a disposition to become good and patriotic citizens for the future, but it is impossible to forget either the Rebellion, or the men who originated and carried it on.

As for this reunion, it had a smack of humbug about it from the beginning, and just as the great sea serpent regularly put in an appearance every summer in the neighborhood of the sea-side watering-places for the benefit of the hotel proprietors, so we may expect that there will be an attempt to make capital out of the Gettysburg battle-ground, by getting up some sort of an excitement to attract visitors who fail to be enticed by the fabulous virtues of a certain mineral spring that, by a singular coincidence, was discovered upon the field of battle, and which was immediately appropriated by a joint stock company for the benefit of humanity in general, and themselves in particular.

The most prominent portions of the battle-field are already known with sufficient accuracy, and unless all the officers and all the men of both armies could be gathered together, it is not likely that any additional information of importance could be elicited by the meeting of a few officers like that now in progress. Of course, no particular harm is done by such reunions, and in all probability next summer some other device will be adopted to bring Gettysburg into notice by means of the soldiers. Such reunions have their use, too, in advertising candidates for office, and it is important with more than one of the participants just now to be kept prominently before the public. What is to be deprecated is the attempt to give a national importance to an occasion that is of very little national interest or value, and that seems principally designed to benefit the pockets of a few individuals.

The Elder Weller cautioned his hopeful son to "bevare of the vidders." The warning has received a timely illustration out in Indiana. A worthy German took unto himself a wife of the daughters of his people, but she had tasted the joys of wedlock before, and her second spouse no sooner found himself a married man than his peace of mind was disturbed by vague fears that husband No. 1 would shortly turn up in the *role* of "Enoch Arden," to the utter demoralization of the household. There was no foundation for his fears, but he entertained them for all that, and so heavily did they press upon his mind that he did not even bethink himself of a divorce, albeit a resident of the paradise of marital insecurity. So the poor man drank whisky until he could not drink whisky any longer, and then varied the entertainment with a mixture of lager-beer, arsenic, and morphine, of which he also persuaded his wife to partake, and the twain will be buried in one grave. If this melancholy story is properly circulated and ventilated, there is not a widow in the land whose chances for ensnaring a second man to ruin will not be damaged fully ten per cent.

The True Remedy.—A despatch from Washington states that a circular is about to be issued in the revenue marine service which specially prohibits, under pain of dismissal, the mixing of public and private business by the employes of that department. The object aimed at is the prevention of special favors to persons who possess, or are supposed to possess, influence among high officials sufficient to secure the promotion of the clerks who take particular trouble to facilitate their business with the department. Every branch of the Government is subject to the injustice of this system, and the true and only certain remedy for it and a hundred other defects in our civil administration is the creation of a civil service, on the basis of that in vogue in nearly every European country.

Ismael Pasha has given the Sultan ample assurance of his loyalty, and so the war cloud in the East blows over for the present. But for all that, the relations between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt are on anything but a stable basis, and the time is not far distant when a fatal and final rupture will occur. If the Western powers were to hold themselves aloof, the Viceroy would soon pave the way for the utter disruption of the Ottoman diminion by throwing off the mask and the Turkish yoke without delay. All outside pressure removed, Egypt would be more than a match for the rest of the Sultan's dominions, rent with factions and bristling with discontent as they are.

A Press Ball is to come off at the White Sulphur Springs, in West Virginia, on Tuesday of next week. The affair will be made the great event of the season, and to insure its success such well-known journalists as M. Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister, Generals Beauregard and Wise, and the eminently patriotic Jesse D. Bright, have been placed upon the list of managers. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet, and this Rebel conclave is just as unsavory, in spite of the presence of M. Blacque Bey and the disguise of a slight misnomer.

The amnesty to political exiles by which the French Emperor sought to celebrate the centennial anniversary of his uncle's birth, has resulted in bringing some of them back to Paris. Such dangerous cases as Rochefort were not embraced in the decree, and Victor Hugo will continue to scorn the proffered pardon, as he has done in the past. Like nearly all Louis Napoleon's ostentatious concessions, the last will prove to be a mere shadow, without vital substance.

METEORIC.

The Celestial Phenomenon of Last Evening.

About seven minutes after 7 o'clock last evening a very unusual celestial display was observed here by people who happened at the time to be gazing skyward. A large meteor shot from the northwest towards the north, taking a course slightly downward and then upward, in a sort of serpent form. Starting like a ball of brilliant light, it gradually increased as it sped along, leaving a bright, lustrous tail after it, very much like that of a comet, and finally bursting like a rocket, scattering jets of light from every portion of its circumference like what the pyrotechnists call a pinwheel. What was somewhat remarkable about this phenomenon was the fact that long after what appeared to be the body of the meteor itself had disappeared the lustrous tail remained, now increasing and now diminishing in brilliance, for at least ten minutes, when it commenced to gradually fade away. The time occupied between the commencement of the display and the bursting, as it seemed, of the meteor must have been at least twelve or fifteen seconds, and the whole time up to the disappearance of the tail covered some ten minutes. The phenomenon gave rise to quite a lively excitement in the city. The people who witnessed it gave various opinions as to its cause, some holding that it was really the expected comet which astronomers had declared would be invisible to the naked eye, and others contending that it was merely one of those occasional luminous nebulous displays which are known to occur at this season of the year, and which have little importance in the estimation of scientific folks. With a view to obtaining some reliable information on the subject your correspondent visited the Naval Observatory, but found that no one there had noticed the occurrence, for the very good reason that no astronomer was on the lookout in the dome of the observatory at the time of the display. Nearly all the astronomers are out of town, not having yet returned from their expeditions to observe the solar eclipse.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

—Omaha grows thirty houses daily.
—Milwaukee is worth $40,000,000.
—Iowa will not have half a crop of corn."
—The Toronto hackmen are still on strike.
—Duluth has just had its first term of court.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ C A R D.

At a meeting held on the return of an Excursion Party over the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central and the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroads to Concordville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the evening of the 18th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the unalloyed enjoyment we have this day experienced, we cordially recognize our indebtedness to Joseph Huddell, Esq., Treasurer of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company, whose admirable arrangements and indefatigable attention to the comfort and convenience of each and all made this 18th day of August, 1869, one ever to be remembered.

Resolved, That to the President of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company, Henry Wood, Esq.; to the General Superintendent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, H. F. Kenney, Esq.; and to A. P. Danfield, Conductor, we tender our heartiest thanks for the many attentions received throughout the trip, and particularly do we recognize our obligations to J. J. Hecker, Esq., the proprietor of "Happy Valley," to whose generous proffer we were indebted for the use of his romantic grounds, and to Isaac N. Mills, Esq., the companies' efficient agent at Perryville, whose kindness whilst on board of the company's steamer Arctic, enabled us to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the Susquehanna and of Chesapeake Bay.

The beautiful and picturesque scenery lining the entire route of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, and the rapidly increasing facilities of this growing organization, render it a pleasurable duty on our part to invite the attention of our fellow-citizens to the many eligible and delightful locations for summer sojourning, and also to the tempting inducements to capitalists.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the "North American" and the "Evening Telegraph."

KILBURN KNOX,
WILLIAM F. GRIFFITS, JR.
F. D. HOWELL,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
HILBURN DARLINGTON, M. D.,
J. K. T. VANPELT, M. D.,
HORACE M. GUILLOU,
D. L. WITMER.
} Committee on Resolutions.

J. RINALDO SANK, President of Meeting.
J. ALEXANDER BURROUGHS, Secretary. 1t

☞ OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1869.

TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that after the 1st day of September a penalty of One Per Cent. will be added to all City Taxes then unpaid.

On and after the 20th instant this office will be open from 9 to 3 o'clock.

JOHN M. MELLOY,
8 25 wim 5t Receiver of Taxes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES will be held at GASKILL'S HALL, Corner FIFTH and BENSON Streets, Camden, N. J., on FRIDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 P. M., sharp.

All who believe in fair play in politics are invited to attend.

Addresses will be made by GEORGE BRYAN, Esq., and JACOB MULFORD, Esq.

By order of the President.

8 25 3t* SAMUEL ARCHER.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND VISITATION
OF THE
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,
(IN FULL UNIFORM),
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 28,

Leaving VINE STREET FERRY at 2·00 P. M., remaining until MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Grand Review on Monday.

ON SATURDAY EVENING
A GRAND HOP
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
SEA-VIEW HOUSE,

Preceded by a display of FIREWORKS, under the supervision of Professor JACKSON.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES,
SIR WILLIAM WALLACE GOODWIN.
FLOOR MANAGERS.

Sir J. L. Hutchinson,	Sir John Thornley,
Sir Charles L. Hale,	Sir Harmanus Neff.

ASSISTANT MANAGERS.

Sir Chas. H. Kingston,	Sir Nathan Smith,
Sir Chas. E Meyer,	Sir Thomas Brown,
Sir John L. Young,	Sir A. C. Ireland,
Sir Edward Masson,	Sir H. G. Clark,
Sir E. S. Keeler,	Sir John Hanold,
Sir W. C. Ewing,	Robert Frazer,
Sir F. L. Vinton,	John W. Wallace,
Sir John Woolverton,	Horace Whiteman,
Sir Thomas J. Corson,	R. M. Mitcheson,
Sir James H. Bechtel,	John Lucas,
Sir James H. Stevens,	Thomas Farley,
Sir Seth Thomas,	Benjamin H. Brown,
Sir J. L. De Cour,	Jas. R. Dayton,
Sir W. B. F. Wood,	John F. Starr,
Sir George Shattuck,	Sir J. Layton Register.

Complimentary Tickets, admitting a Gentleman and Ladies, may be obtained by Sir Knights and brethren of Eminent Commander Goodwin, No. 1117 Cherry street, Philadelphia, or of the Committee.

Round Trip Tickets to Atlantic, good from Saturday until Monday, $3·00.

8 25 4t 4p

MUNDY'S
TWELFTH ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
TO ATLANTIC CITY
On Saturday Evening, August 28, 1869.

Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 8 P. M.; will arrive in Philadelphia at 6·30 on

MONDAY MORNING FOLLOWING.

Tickets, $1·50. 8 25 4t

FOURTH GRAND EXCURSION
AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND,
with Prof. McCLURG'S celebrated Cornet Band and Orchestra.

Leaving Philadelphia, Walnut street Wharf,
On THURSDAY, August 26, at 7·30 A. M.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:

Single Tickets.....$3·00
Gentleman and Lady.....5·00

Tickets can be procured at the offices, Nos. 811 and 828 CHESNUT street, United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of excursion. 8 24 2t*

EXCURSION TO CAMP HANCOCK.—"PHILADELPHIA CITY GUARD," AT WHITEHALL, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to Whitehall will be issued from offices of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street, and corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, on August 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. Good to return until August 28 inclusive.

Fare $2·75 for round trip.

8 21 6t ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Columbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat).

(DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Trains start from Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenue:—	Trains start from Belmont:—
At 7·10 A. M.	At 6·30 A. M.
" 9·10 A. M.	" 8·00 A. M.
" 11·00 A. M.	" 10·00 A. M.
" 1·30 P. M.	" 12·30 Noon.
" 3·30 P. M.	" 2·10 P. M.
" 4·50 P. M.	" 4·00 P. M.
" 6·30 P. M.	" 5·35 P. M.
" 7·40 P. M.	" 7·10 P. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for 12 cents.

Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents.

Tickets in Packages—7 for 50 cents, 14 for $1·00.

For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates street and Belmont.

J. LOWRIE BELL,
8 6 22t General Agent.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmw5 PHILADELPHIA.

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IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
8 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

OUR MOTTO.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

Is Still Our Motto!

YOU OUGHT TO SEE
THE GOODS WE'VE GOT, OH!
THE AUGUST SUN
SHINES HOT, HOT, HOT, OH!
FINE CLOTHES, CHEAP!
A SPLENDID LOT! OH!
AND "CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!"
IS STILL OUR MOTTO!!!!

WE ARE DETERMINED
THAT NOBODY SHALL GO
WITHOUT GOOD SUMMER CLOTHES.

WE ARE DETERMINED
TO RUSH OFF
OUR SUMMER STOCK
REGARDLESS OF PRICE!

WE ARE DETERMINED
TO SATISFY ALL
GOOD FOLES
WHO WANT
GOOD CLOTHES!!

WE ARE DETERMINED
NOT TO BE
UNDERSOLD
BY ANYBODY AT ALL,

SO, COME! COME! COME! TO THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT FIRE AT YONKERS.
HERRING'S SAFES
AGAIN TESTED!

YONKERS, N. Y., August 13, 1869.

MESSRS. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York—Gentlemen:—At the great fire here on Sunday night last (8th inst.), which covered an area of two blocks, we had two of your Safes in our building, which passed safely through the ordeal. When first discovered they were surrounded by burning lumber, and bear evidence of having had a severe test, as our place of business occupied seven lots, all covered with buildings and lumber, all of which were entirely consumed, and to this heat the Safes were exposed. It was with great satisfaction that we found, upon cutting into our Safes, as they were so warped and swollen they could be opened in no other way, that our books and papers and money were all saved; indeed, the bills came out of the Safe without a singe, and nothing is discolored but the binding of the books. Respectfully yours,

ACKERT & QUICK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p tf5

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

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CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled

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SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4

EDUCATIONAL.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 119 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGING and Piano, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. [8 21 1m

$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT REILLY'S Academy, BERLIN, N. J. Rev. T. M. 8 21 sw3t*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, OFFICE No. 1034 WALNUT Street. CLASS ROOMS, 1034 WALNUT and 857 N. BROAD. Instructions will begin MONDAY, September 6, 1869. CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 7 24sw12t

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.
PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS.
A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Charges—$250 to $300 per year.
Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Andalusia, Pa. 8 12 1m

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments.
For prospectus address the Principal.
8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.
The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday September 1, next.
For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
7 31 1w

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,
8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.
7 27 5m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

RUFUS ADAMS,
ELOCUTIONIST,
No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. (8 7

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REMOVED from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal,
8 18 1m SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 1810 CHESNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.
8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO ANnounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies.

The plan of instruction will be similar to that so long pursued by her father, the late Prof. C. D. Cleveland, and will embrace the usual English branches, together with the Latin, French, and German languages.

The Department of English Literature, Rhetoric, and Elocution will be under the charge of Prof. S. M. CLEVELAND.

Application may be made at No. 243 S. EIGHTH Street between the hours of 9 and 2. 8 24 6t

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)
S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,
With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.
By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS,
8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY,"
S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.
T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen the School on MONDAY, tember 13.
The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.
The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.
Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21tf

"THE HILL,"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address
REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.

REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Strever, Rutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Hadlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James F. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf2m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street.

This school presents the following advantages:—
Finely-ventilated class-rooms, with ceilings thirty feet in height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.
Wide, massive stairways, rendering accidents in assembling and dismissing almost impossible.
A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of *imparting* knowledge and making study interesting, and, consequently, profitable.
A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.
Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily, on and after August 23.
Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above
H. Y. LAUDERBACH,
Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 17 1m

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 1130 CHESNUT Street, 1 13wfm§

Royal Insurance Company.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, Saturday, August 7, 1869.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday at the offices, North John street. Mr. Charles Turner, M. P., presided, and there was a large attendance of proprietors.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Before entering upon a report of the results of the business for the year 1868, your directors have the melancholy duty of recording the death of Mr. Percy M. Dove, who occupied the position of manager and actuary of the company from its establishment in 1845. Mr. Dove performed the duties devolving upon him with a distinguished ability, and much of the marked success which the company has achieved may be attributed to the energy and enterprise he displayed in its service. Mr. John H. M'Laren, formerly sub-manager of the company, has been appointed manager.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The fire premiums for the past year amount to the sum of £475,572 12s. 3d. ($2,377,860, gold), and the fire losses to £299,901 17s. 7d. ($1,499,505, gold). This ratio of loss, it will be observed, is lower than it has been for several years, but is still considerably in excess of the experience of the Company in its early history. The new elements of risk which have been referred to in previous reports, and the decreased rates of premium now prevailing, have both tended to diminish the profits of fire insurance business, and necessitated a more minute scrutiny of the results of the various branches of this department. It is gratifying to report that, by the practical application of the results of these and former investigations the Company has escaped during the year losses amounting to £82,352 ($411,740), on risks which had been declined. It may, therefore, be reasonably anticipated that a continued watchful oversight of the business and a judicious economy in expenditure will secure, on an average of years, a fair though moderate profit for the shareholders; and it is satisfactory to add that such a profit has been realized on the transactions of the past twelve months. The total amount added to the credit of profit and loss on account of the British and general foreign business, including interest for the period, £30,940 7s. ($154,700, gold), while the profit realized in the American branch is £26,342 2s. ($131,710, gold). The abolition of the fire insurance duty will have an important influence upon this department, and will, no doubt, prove of much benefit to the country.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The results of the operations for the year in this department are still more satisfactory. 1569 new policies have been issued, assuring, after the deduction of guarantees, £703,172 8s. 6d. ($3,515,860, gold), and the corresponding new premiums were £21,528 14s. 6d. ($107,640, gold); the renewal premiums amounted to £187,207 6s. 10d. ($936,035, gold), and interest from investments to £36,195 8s. 2d. ($180,975, gold). The losses for the period have been very moderate, and, including payment of bonus additions, amount to £78,323 17s. 2d. ($391,615, gold). For annuities and endowments the purchase money and premiums received are £14,874 13s. 1d. ($74,370, gold), and the interest placed to the credit of these accounts is £7351 19s. 3d. ($36,755, gold).

An important measure has been introduced into Parliament, with the object of obtaining a more complete exposition of the affairs of life assurance offices. It is believed that the effect of entire publicity being given to the accounts of all life companies will be to increase the confidence of the public in this mode of investment by affording to assurers important data for selecting the really sound and well-managed institutions. Your directors have always very fully complied with all the requirements of the acts under which the operations of the company have been conducted, and on the present occasion, anticipating the operation of the new act, it will be found that the accounts which will be presented to you are in conformity with the models appended to the bill.

DIRECTORS.—The following directors now retire and are eligible for re-election:—James Holms, Esq.; Thomas D. Hornby, Esq.; Henry Royds, Esq., and John Torr, Esq.

DIVIDEND AND BONUS.—The directors beg now to recommend that a dividend of 3s. per share and a bonus of 4s. per share (together 7s.), free of income tax, be declared. These payments will absorb £34,358 19s. 1d. ($171,790, gold), of the fire profits. The total sums therefore (irrespective of the amount carried direct to the reserve fund), added to the funds of the company, being the surplus of the year, after payment of dividend and bonus annuities, and all losses and expenses, are:—To the fire department, £32,923 9s. 11d. ($114,615, gold); to the life department, £144,945 12s. 2d. ($724,725, gold); together, £167,869 2s. 1d. ($839,345, gold).

CHARLES TURNER, Chairman.

5th August, 1869.

Mr. M'Laren then read the several statements of accounts.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25, 1869.

In view of the improvements going on at the southern extremity of

City Hall Park,

it is not probable that St. Paul's Church will much longer be devoted to spiritual purposes. Some secular building is necessary to give artistic completeness to the quartette which, when the Post Office is finished, will exist upon the four corners formed by the intersections of Broadway, Vesey street, Park Row, and Ann street. The Astor House, the *Herald* building, and the Post Office are a very respectable trio, but St. Paul's steps in and makes the quartette inharmonious. The sacred temple is decidedly *de trop*, and seems like a standing rebuke to Mammon. Commerce has for a long time had her eye upon that site, and pretty soon her spades and pickaxes will be at work. Perhaps it is not to be supposed that Christianity *would* make much of a stand before Commerce, or that the temples dedicated to the exposition of religious tenets should materially bar the progress of Trade. Religion has to go on that mysterious tour designated by "farther-up-town" when business bids her "git up and git." When the theatre pits itself against the pulpit there seems to be no chance for the latter at all. More than one theatre in New York is a "reconstructed" church. Footlights flourish where incense once was swung, and the saucer-skirts of the danseuse supplant the surplice of the chorister.

Did you ever hear of

Tobacco and Ale Mixed Together

as a cure for fever and ague? The proportions are a ten-cent paper of chewing tobacco to a pint of ale. The mortal name of the inventress of this brilliant specific is Mrs. Monaghan, and she concocts the beverage on First avenue near Sixty-first street. The last case of fever and ague for which she concocted it was that of Mr. Cornelius Ralibor, who at her behest swallowed three tumblers of the ambrosial draught, and forthwith vomited them up again. Whether this phenomenon produced incredulity, or whether the shakings of his body were communicated by sympathy to his soul, his faith from that moment was shaken in Mrs. Monaghan, and continued shaken during the remainder of his existence, which was prolonged two-and-a-half hours after taking the first dose. At the Coroner's inquest, Mrs. Monaghan testified that she had often administered the dose in other cases, and with the happiest results. This assurance, however, did not save her, on the death of Mr. Ralibor, from being required to furnish $1000 bail. This being given, she was allowed to depart with the tacit understanding that henceforth she should refrain from putting into practice her peculiar system of therapeutics.

Theatrical Items.

M. Flageolet, the member of the Clodoche troupe who recently died in Bellevue Hospital, was the one who took the part of the old woman with the basket. I understand that his death was caused by the bursting of a blood-vessel during one of those overstrains which contribute to the grotesqueness of the *can-can*.

"Loose Heel" Western (as the parodist of *East Lynne* terms that lady) continues at Fisk's Opera House, playing to large audiences, which would be paying were they not "paper." During the last ten weeks this theatre has become the Bowery of the west side of the town. The roaring Tilton revelleth there, revealing undreamt-of depths of basso profundities. The gentle J. A. Herne, of whom, at the time of his marriage with Helen Western (Lucille's sister), it used to be said that he was "Herne" and she was "his'n," is irresistibly villainous. The joyous George H. Clarke, who a couple of years ago was "smashed" by Sinn, at the Philadelphia Chesnut Street Theatre, for refusing to knuckle down to the concert-saloonaries of that manager, and to play a line of parts he was never engaged for, has seceded from Fisk's, dropped the H which used to be the initial of his middle name, and put in an appearance at Daly's, where he is remarkable for the faultlessness of his toilettes and the devilish gentlemanliness of his villains.

You might as well expect a strict Jew to fall ill of "trichiniasis," as to squeeze a bit of news out of me in such newsless times as these. It is not to be done. The antique monster who had surfeited himself with sin, and offered a reward to whomsoever should invent a new crime, was not more curious and prying after spicy horrors than New York city editors are. The horrors won't come, however, and the local news is so flat that some of the dailies are driven to printing

Semi-Sensation Articles on the Public Cemeteries,

with the choicest epitaphs for subheads. By-the-by, I could compose better epitaphs than most of them are myself. My pet bantam died the other day, and I immediately inscribed this over the remains:—

I had a little chicken once,
It was my only pride,
I loved it, ah! perhaps too well—
It got the pip and died!

Its work is done, its eggs are laid,
A long one-day-in-seven
'Twill hatch in its celestial coop,
And go to roost—in heaven!

Since then I have spent all my spare time in writing ante-mortem obituaries on my friends, and have derived infinite satisfaction therefrom.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING *of all kinds. Prices greatly reduced to close out summer stock. Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made Goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets,* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE at Cape May proposes to run its season well into September. Persons visiting the island will find this house located with full and clear sea views, and patronized by our best Philadelphia families.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

PRESERVING JARS,
Preserving Cans,
Preserving Bottles,
Preserving Tumblers,
Corks and Sealing Wax,
And all Articles necessary
For Putting up Fruits.
All goods delivered Free.
FETHERSTON & CO.'S,
No. 270 S. Second street.

HOW MANY LITTLE SUFFERERS are wasting away from the effects of Cholera Infantum, or Summer Complaint, and kindred diseases? And yet a remedy sure, prompt, and thorough, readily administered, and entirely safe, with a reputation established by its merit, and maintained over the whole country for a series of years, can be readily obtained in DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Why not give it a trial? Sold by all Druggists.

PEACHES, Oh!
Sloops, schooners, boats, whatever floats,
Bring peaches up and down,
The railroad runs ten thousand tons,
Each blessed week, to town.

And carts go round, with shouting sound
That every household reaches:
The urchin drops kites, toys, and tops,
And pitches into peaches.

Preserve the fruit, who wish to do it,
And put some up in brandy,
In winter time, they are sublime,
In fact, they're always handy.

Preserve your gold, now thieves are bold,
In MARVIN'S magic SPHERICAL;
Ah! Marvin makes the SAFE that takes:
Quite sound and not chimerical.
Unimpeachable Safes for preserving valuables, sold by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

HAS
PUT DOWN THE PRICES.
CHARLES STOKES offers the balance
of his summer stock at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
to close out,
in order to
make room
FOR THE *immense assortment* of
FALL and WINTER STYLES of
FINE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
now in course of manufacture,
AT No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

PAINLESS DIGESTION.—"No man," says Sir Astley Cooper, "ought to know by his sensations that he has a stomach." In other words, when digestion is perfect there is neither pain nor uneasiness in the region where it takes place. Nausea, want of appetite, flatulency, oppression after eating, shooting pains in the epigastrium, a flushing of the face at meal times, and a furred tongue in the morning, are among the direct symptoms of indigestion. Constipation, biliousness, headache, nervous irritability, physical weakness, and low spirits are its almost invariable accompaniments. All these indications of Dyspepsia, whether immediate or secondary, are usually aggravated by hot weather.

The close of summer is, therefore, the season when the victim of dyspepsia most urgently needs a tonic and regulating medicine. Of course, every invalid has many advisers. One friend recommends one drug, another another; but in a multitude of counsellors there is not always safety. The standard remedy of the present age for indigestion, in all its stages, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Time, that proves all things, has established its reputation on an impregnable foundation—the spontaneous testimony of millions of intelligent witnesses. No acrid oil or acid defiles its stimulating principle; its tonic constituents are the finest that botanical research has yet discovered; it combines the properties of a gentle evacuant, a blood depurent, and an anti-bilious medicine, with invigorating qualities of the highest order, and is admitted both by the public and the profession to be the surest protection against all diseases that are produced or propagated by pestiferous air or unwholesome water, that has ever been used either in the United States or Tropical America.

In cases of constipation resulting from a want of muscular tone in the intestines, the effect of the BITTERS is perfectly marvellous; and without the dangerous sequences of mercury, it restores the disordered liver to a normal condition

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—
Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 613 Market street.

GREAT REDUCTIONS,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
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Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
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Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
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Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Closing out Summer Stock.

MARRIED.

HALBACK—GREENMAN.—On the 23d instant, at the house of Mr. Jacob Dowler, by the Rev. J. B. McCullough, Mr. ALFRED C. N. HALBACK to Miss TILLIE E. GREENMAN, all of this city.

REMBAUGH—CRUM.—At Nyack, Rockland county, N. Y., at the home of the bride, August 17, 1869, by Rev. Mr. Martin, ALONZO C. REMBAUGH, M. D., of Philadelphia, to Miss MARTHA B. CRUM. No cards.

DIED.

FELL.—On the 23d instant, SAMUEL C., son of Samuel H. and Ann B. Fell, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Weccacoe Fire Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 221 Marriott street, on Thursday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock.

GRIGG.—Suddenly, in New York, on the 24th instant, J. W. GRIGG, of the city of Philadelphia, in the 33d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Dr. J. H. B. McClellan, No. 1029 Walnut street, on Friday, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

GROOM.—On the 23d instant, ROSANNA, wife of Mr. Thomas Groom, aged 32 years 3 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1918 South street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

HUNSICKER.—On the 24th instant, ALICE, daughter of Horace M. and Lyda Hunsicker, aged 5 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 67 Haines street, Germantown, on Friday, the 27th instant, at 8 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Freeland, Pa.

JILLARD.—On Monday afternoon, 23d instant, Mrs. FRANCES W. JILLARD, aged 77 years.

The friends of the family, and members of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 1420 South street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

KEARNEY.—On the 23d instant, Professor A. KEARNEY.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Thomas S. Gale, No. 324 S. Seventeenth street, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock. Funeral service at St. Patrick's Church. Interment in Cathedral Cemetery.

MERCEIN.—At Easton, Pa., August 24, 1869, DANIEL S. MERCEIN, of the firm of Randolph Brothers, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral on Thursday, August 26, 1869, at 12½ o'clock.

MOFFITT.—On the 22d instant, Mr. ADAM MOFFITT, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. W. corner of Frankford road and Girard avenue, on Thursday afternoon next at 1 o'clock. Funeral services will be be held in Immanuel P. E. Church, Marlborough street, above Girard avenue, at 2 o'clock precisely. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

PATTERSON.—On the 23d instant, Mr. JAMES PATTERSON, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Fame Hose, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2026 Christian street, on Friday at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

WINES.

THE BEST
CALIFORNIA WINES.

California, Hock, Claret and Sparkling, for Table Use.

California Port and Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes.

California Angelica and Muscatell, the Finest Ladies' Wines,

AT
PERKINS, STERN & CO.'S,
Nos. 14 and 16 VESEY Street, New York,
No. 108 TREMONT Street, Boston,
And Nos. 34 and 36 LA SALLE Street, Chicago.
For sale in Philadelphia by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
RISK & MUSSON,
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO.,
JAMES R. WEBB.
By A. H. HAYWARD, Germantown,
EWEN & BRO., Camden, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure. Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly,
8 2 mwf 2m EWEN & BROTHER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.
A good fit may always be obtained.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Consetoga Ticking, etc., No. 230 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Brilliants, Piques, etc.
Plaid and Plain Organdies.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.
Shirred Muslins, 50, 65, 75, 81, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Colored Tarletans for covering.
Mosquito Netting, by the piece or yard.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs, plain and hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings.
Marseilles Trimmings and Registered Edgings, cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Fans very cheap.

Linen Fans, Autograph Silk Fans, Japanese Fans, and Palm Leaf Fans. [4 3 swf

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

WOMEN AND THEATRES. By Olive Logan. Received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Miss Logan having abandoned the stage—she expressly declares in the volume before us that it was not because she failed as an actress, and, of course, we are bound to believe her—has turned her attention to literature and the advocacy of women's rights. In these lines of "business" she has at least managed to keep herself before the public, and to have herself talked about, and this is apparently glory enough, for in her performances she appears to take little or no pains to deserve commendation at the hands of those who are disposed to bestow their praise on something more than invective, egotism, and a tendency to pruriency that represents in literature what the leg drama does on the stage. Miss Logan's strong point is first Olive Logan, and then the "nude" drama, as she elegantly designates the performances of the blonde burlesquers. Indeed, the violence of her invectives against a style of not very praiseworthy entertainments that have been popular of late is a little overdone, as were some of the so-called criticisms on the *Black Crook* ballet, and it is suggestive of the idea that Olive may perhaps ultimately claim a "divvy" with the blondes for aiding to make them a success with the public. When dilating upon the nude drama Miss Logan has an evident partiality for her subject, which induces her to give a minute analysis of all its prominent features, that has a certain piquancy coming from a woman professing to write in the interest of virtue and morality, but which would be considered as bordering on the verge of indelicacy if perpetrated by a male pen. It is the chapters on the nude drama, however, that will make the book sell if anything will, for there is but little in it that can be praised, whether as regards substance or literary style. Miss Logan writes in a pert, jerky manner that is particularly unpleasant, and her attempts at wit are too evidently forced to give much flavor to her commonplaces. Portions of the book, however, are entertaining, but not probably in the way that the author intended. The following agreeably egotistical chapter has evidently been written with much unction, and without much thought of the queer ideas it is likely to suggest to the reader with reference to Olive's position as an influential member of the Kitchen Cabinet at the French Court. We quote it as an excellent example of Olive when she is at her best:—

My position was a peculiar one in many respects, when I was in my seventeenth year of life on earth, my first year of life in Paris.

My daily companions were the ladies and gentlemen of Louis Napoleon's court. It was erroneously believed that to get admitted to the salons where I presided, was equivalent to setting foot in the very ante-room of royalty—a belief, the existence of which, I must in justice say, was at the time unknown to me, and for which I was in so way responsible.

I now had my first taste of the power of Power, or, more properly speaking, of the power of supposed Power. There were all sorts of people at my doors incessantly, wanting all sorts of favors, from the sale to the French government of a patent valued at a million francs to the securing of a seat in the imperial chapel at the Tuileries for the coming Sunday morning, and as I was at that age when one wishes to please everybody, I always did my little best to get everybody's requests granted.

There were French people, and English people, and people of all lands, among these haunters of my threshold, but more than all others, there were Americans.

The generality of these, like true-born Yankees as they were, had "inventions" which they were anxious to sell to the government. Generally, it was something in the way of fire-arms, though sewing-machines, bread-making machines, and many other machines, found their way to my residence in the Faubourg St. Honore for inspection.

To find an American—these deluded people thought—in such a very exceptional position, was something most extraordinary; a person who could look at your inventions in one minute, and twenty minutes later stand in the emperor's presence and speak directly to him about them—it was wonderful! Such a person must be got at—must be propitiated, and made to take a personal interest in every inventor's cause.

It was not difficult to say a good word for these worthy men. Generally, however, the inventions were chimerical illusions, or delusions, whose uselessness it only required a practical test to clearly demonstrate.

One of these, I well remember, was a bread-baking apparatus, presented by a gentleman of Cincinnati, whose cause I espoused with especial enthusiasm in view of his hailing from the Western city where my mother, brother, and sisters lived. To hear of the operations of this wonderful apparatus was like listening to a fairy story, or to a modern rivalry of the miracle of the loaves and fishes.

For this inventor permission was obtained to land his apparatus in Havre, free of duty; and there the matter ended, because the machine stopped working in America, and refused ever to resume its marvelous operations.

One of the Yankees, though not one of the impecunious, was Mr. Cyrus W. Field. He spent much time at my house, in his efforts to secure a concession from the French government of the right to land a submarine cable on the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

My interest in this matter was very strong. While it was still pending, I left Paris for a few weeks' sojourn at Biarritz, the imperial sea-bathing village. M. Mocquard was there with the empress, and I wrote to him on the subject, urging him, if possible, to let me have the concession for Mr. Field at once.

Mocquard's position as Napoleon's right-hand man, his mouthpiece, his confidential adviser, was well known. To apply to him was as good as, or better than, to apply to the emperor himself.

With his never-failing courtesy, Mocquard expressed to me his regret at not being able to respond to my desire. He wrote:—

"I must, before writing to Paris, confer about this matter with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, now at Biarritz. Repose in me the care of giving it an active impulsion. Believe in my affectionate sentiments. MOCQUARD."

I had frequent opportunities of observing the peculiar nervousness of Mr. Field's temperament, superinduced, no doubt, by his exciting labors.

I remember one day when we were driving about from one Ministere to another, receiving disheartening answers from all (for people were then disposed to look upon the whole business as a chimera, and on its projector as an amiable lunatic), how amused I was with Mr. Field's eccentricity.

While discussing the glories of his pet scheme with great volubility in English, he would repeatedly interrupt himself to punch the astonished driver in the back, and ejaculate the one word *Allez*—"go on!"

The man was already racing his horses at their full speed, but Mr. Field's eagerness far outstripped their shodden heels.

The style of the utterance was somewhat this: "I tell you it is not a mad idea." (Punch—*Allez!*) "The day is not far distant when you will see the two countries joined." (Punch—*Allez!*) "Just think of it! Instantaneous communication between London and New York!" (Punch—*Allez!*)

The scene was brought to a farcical climax when the driver, impatient at last beyond endurance, turned around in his seat and mumbled in that tone of suppressed rage common to the French and English subordinate when angry:—

"*Ah ca! vous m'embetez a la fin!*"—"Come now! you pester me, at last!"

This mild protest against the punches and the reiterated *allez*, Mr. Field did not take the pains to notice, if he even understood.

When he was just on the point of receiving the concession, Mr. Field discovered that a mistake had been made in a date, purposely, as it afterward appeared.

"The date is wrong," said honest Mr. Field, "I cannot sign a petition which states that I shall be in Paris on that date."

"I know that you will be gone, Monsieur," said the official, blandly, "but as a matter of form it was necessary that the date should be thus."

"But I shall be on the ocean at that time," said Mr. Field.

"Where you will," rejoined the official, shrugging his shoulders. "I does not matter. Sign, all the same."

"No," said the American gentleman, with noble simplicity, "I cannot sign. Who knows but I may be lost at sea on this trip? In that case I could not bear the thought that almost my last act in Europe was to indorse a falsehood."

The concession was obtained at last, however, and Mr. Field proved the feasibility of his scheme.

Among the numerous applicants for another kind of favor—the obtaining of a contract—was a person who now "enjoys" a somewhat unenviable reputation from having had a price set on his head by the American government just after the death of Lincoln. I allude to Mr. Beverly Tucker, whose term of office as United States Consul at Liverpool had just expired, and who was now in Paris for the purpose of working what he joyously but erroneously quoted as his "gold mine."

In other words, he hoped to obtain a contract for supplying beef to that portion of the French army then operating in China.

A circumstance here unnecessary to relate led the voluble Southerner to implore my assistance in the matter. In a weak moment I consented, and writing to M. Mocquard obtained a letter of audience for myself and (alas, for French ignorance of a patronymic so distinguished!) for my *pro tem.* protege, M. Bewerly Tuke!

To make my folly complete I had consented to act on this occasion in the somewhat undignified capacity of interpreter, as Mr. Tucker was unable to master more than half a dozen words of French.

On the day appointed for the audience we drove to the Tuileries, and were admitted to the presence of the *Chef du Cabinet.*

I could not have conceived it possible that a man of Beverly Tucker's years,—one who had so recently held a somewhat important post in England, a person of considerable consequence, no doubt, in the South,—would be so completely overthrown by the august presence of M. Mocquard.

Royalty itself never should have abashed an American gentleman thus; and Mocquard, important as he was, was not royalty at least.

Tucker's self-possession immediately deserted him, and during the entire interview he never once recovered it. Naturally of a florid complexion, with sandy hair and fiery red beard, his tinge now deepened into a gorgeous scarlet. I was almost frightened myself when I looked at him—now that I was awed by Mocquard, but that I feared Tucker would presently fall into an apoplectic fit.

Mocquard's cabinet was immediately contiguous to that of the emperor, on the ground floor of the Palace of the Tuileries, looking out upon the English Garden which the emperor had recently cut off from the public inclosure for the exclusive use of the imperial family,—an act, by-the way, much to the annoyance of the Parisians, who looked upon the Tuileries, every square foot of it, as the natural play-ground of the children of France, the rendezvous of the becapped bonne with her soldier-spark, the home of the coco-vendor, the land of the *marchande de plaisirs.*

Gazing out upon the floral beauties which smiled thus at our feet, staring amazedly at the antique glories of upholstery and fresco which the room afforded, my companion, for the first time in my acquaintance with him, became thoroughly oblivious of his "gold mine," and of the presence of the person whose capital of influence—not money—was to work the treasure.

It was not until I recalled him to a sense of where he was, by repeatedly pronouncing the secretary's name, that he became conscious of the great breach of etiquette he was committing by his *gauche* and oblivious manner.

Then began the embarrassment and the redness; and on the part of the secretary an impatience and dislike of this beefy-looking man whom he evidently considered a boor, which showed me I had a delicate part to play.

The matter of the "gold mine" explained, M. Mocquard answered that it was something which did not come within his province, and that all he could do for Mr. Tucker was to give him letters of introduction to the head officials of those *Ministeres* who "occupied themselves" with contracts and shipments of stores.

This in itself was a great favor, and when I explained it to Mr. Tucker he was so very grateful for it that he took upon himself to use four out of the six French words he knew.

They were these, dropped slowly, and with dire emphasis on the last one:—

"*Je—remercie—votre—excellence*"—(I—thank—your—excellency).

Here was a bit of insolent ignorance!

Mocquard, the life-long friend of the emperor, the last and best-beloved lover of his mother, Queen Hortense, the pet of the empress—Commander in the order of the Legion of Honor—*chef* of the cabinet, to whom the emperor had offered every title from duke to baron, and who had refused all to retain the simple, illustrious, and, as he thought, world-known name of Mocquard, to be addressed by the *banal* and mediocre title of "excellency," by an unpleasant American with ill manners and a red face!

It was like a slur thrown on the device of the Rohans.

Roy ne puis,	King, I cannot.
Prince ne daigne,	Prince, I deign not.
Rohan, je suis!	Rohan, I am!

Again came the fatal phrase, "*Je—remercie—votre—excellence.*"

"Tell him I am no 'excellency!'" said the indignant Mocquard to me, haughtily rising to put an end to the interview.

Alas! Tucker heeded not, and again,—

"*Je—remercie—*"

"*Diable!*" ejaculated Mocquard, stamping his foot; "he pesters me!"

I edged my unfortunate compatriot out of the presence as expeditiously as possible, and when we were again in the carriage, I asked Mr. Tucker why he had not taken my hint, at the same time explaining how very annoying it was to Mocquard to be called "excellency."

"Oh, sho!" said this perfectly self-complacent son of the sunny South, "that's all gammon! He liked it, never tell me! They all like it. I tell you it tickles 'em to be called excellencies, these Frenchmen."

I explained the peculiar nature of this case, but to no purpose. The obtuseness of this really kind-hearted but stupid "chivalrous" person was very amusing.

Our first visit, after leaving Mocquard, was to the Ministry of the Marine, where a polite but imperative "impossible," from the lips of M. Dupuy de Lome, effectually closed up Mr. Beverly Tucker's "gold mine," which was never heard of more.

But it is not alone the Yankee inventor or would-be contractor who comes before the throne of Louis Napoleon. American authors and publishers are also much in the habit of courting imperial notice.

To what extent this is done, few people in this country are aware; because as a rule, with most rare exceptions, these efforts to obtain notice from Napoleon or Eugenie fall utterly of accomplishing anything.

Once in a while an American author or publisher gets a letter of praise or a present of jewelry; but even in that case it by no means follows that the work is really valued by the emperor or empress. The letter or the present may be a whim, or it may be a piece of policy.

I recall the case of a well-known publisher who sent the emperor the most beautiful specimen of the bookmaker's art on which my eyes ever feasted, a Worcester's Dictionary, printed on satin paper, soft as a baby's cheek, bound gorgeously in green morocco decked with gold, with the imperial arms and cipher dextrously inserted at every available point, gilt-edged, perfumed—a very triumph in its way.

Arrived at the palace, this book carelessly knocked about from one room to another, cared for by nobody; until, feeling sorry for it as if it were a living thing, I one day asked why it was so ill-treated.

"*Ah, Diable!*" said M. Mocquard, impatiently, "these things pester us. I, for one, wish people would stop sending them. If you want it, you can have it."

"But will not the emperor object to my having taken it?"

"*Parbleu!*" said the secretary, shrugging his shoulders, and laughing in a manner half droll, half contemptuous, "what does the Emperor of France care for *Woochestaire Sauce's Dictionaire!*"

This case is not related because there is any thing out of the common in it. Quite the contrary. It chanced to be the first of several elegant books which were freely given to me, which came to the Tuileries in the same way.

Nearly all of these were from American authors or publishers, though a few were from English sources, and, it is easy to conceive, were the centre of many a fond hope, and prepared at great expense of time, labor, and money, for their special purpose.

How little those who devised them imagined that their carefully prepared gifts would find no better fate than that of being given again to his friends by the amiable Mocquard!

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Agnes Graham," by "Felia;" a cleverly written and entertaining story of Southern life, which attracted considerable attention while being published serially a few years ago in the *Southern Literary Messenger.*

The same house sends us a cheap paper cover edition of James Greenwood's "Seven Curses of London," and Charles Reade's novel of "White Lies."

—D. Ashmead sends us the second volume of the cheap edition of Thackeray's miscellaneous writings in course of publication by Appletons, which contains "A Shabby Genteel Story," "The Professor," "The Bedford Row Conspiracy," and "A Little Dinner at Tremaine's."

The fifth monthy part of *Appleton's Journal* has also been received from the same house.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the concluding part of the beautiful German story of "Countess Gisela," by E. Marlitt, translated by Mrs. A. L. Wister. The previous works of this author have obtained a well-deserved reputation, and the present story will be read with interest by all who have enjoyed "Gold Elsie" and "The Old Mam'selle's Secret." In many respects "Countess Gisela" is the best of the three stories, and is worthy of the perusal of all who can enjoy really good fiction.

—The September number of Captain Mayne Reid's magazine, *Onward,* as usual, deals largely in the horrific and terrific. The magazine would not pay expenses if there were not a dozen hairbreadth escapes at least in each number, and as Captain Reid understands exactly the desires of the class of readers that he attempts to cater for, they are sure to find the pages of *Onward* absorbingly interesting and agonizing just at the point where "to be continued" announces the delay of another month before the dread mystery of the heroine's fate can be unfolded.

—*The Riverside Magazine* for September gives for a frontispiece a clever design, by Mr. George C. Lambdin, entitled "Town and Country," while other artists are called in to illustrate nearly every one of the papers that make up the magazine. This is a very attractive and interesting number.

—*Our Schoolday Visitor* for September presents an interesting variety of stories, sketches, and poetry, which combine amusement with instruction in an agreeable manner.

—*The Little Corporal* maintains its reputation as an excellent magazine for young readers. The September number is up to the usual mark of excellence.

THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

"Harper's."

In the September number of *Harper's* we find nothing better worth quoting than the following from the "Easy Chair:"—

His Royal Highness Prince Champagne Charlie has an enormous fortune for an income; but Parliament is to be asked to pay some of his travelling expenses. He also married a lovely Danish princess a few years ago, and all the poets sang in her honor like all the wedding chimes pealing together; but it is now whispered that "a lady of title, who recently disgraced her family, owes her ruin to her future king." That he is fond of cider-cellars, and the songs that are sung there, and the people that congregate there, is also subject of common rumor. That he is mentally a dull young man, of whom no generous word or action has ever been made public, is not denied. He seems to show all the qualities that are most to be deplored in the worst of his ancestors; and a more humiliating family for a royal family than the German kings of England it would be hard to find. There are many private gentlemen who already avoid the Prince as much as they can. It is unpleasant to have to deal with a man who insists upon playing at cards for money, carefully takes all he wins, and never pays a shilling he loses. This is no meaner than his great-uncle Adonis, Prince Regent; but now all the glamour is gone. The wig is no longer a halo, but a wig. When you believe in a Pope it is very well to hear of the Holy Father that he commits crimes as a man, and not as the Pope. But when you believe in a Pope no longer, a cruel and treacherous pontiff is merely a bad man. Prince Champagne Charlie's grandfather, the dull old George, was as little royal perhaps as Charlie; but people believed in royalty then, and they do not believe in it now.

While the poverty and suffering of England increase so rapidly that they leave the strongest and most painful impression of all upon the minds of strangers; while the problem of crime becomes more pressing every day, and there is a general feeling that the country is moving before the breath of an undeclared revolution; while the House of Lords has but to take an attitude of opposition to the popular will to hear the universal growl of popular displeasure, and the frank declaration that it exists only by popular sufferance, it is not to be supposed that the follies of a Prince Champagne Charlie will be tolerated beyond a certain point. If the House of Lords, how much more does the throne, survive only by popular permission? And in England the question has very nearly become one of economy merely. Is a permanent executive preferable? Is the pageant of royalty desirable, or even longer practicable, for such an executive?

Champagne Charlie had better be satisfied with a salary of seven or eight hundred thousand dollars a year for doing nothing in the most offensive manner. There were Englishmen living in America who asked, "Why should we be taxed without representation?" There are Englishmen living in England who ask, "What do we gain by paying such enormous sums to such a Champagne Prince Charlie?"

* * * * * *

This year Amherst, like the other colleges, was very chary of her Doctor's degree. Whether the colleges have at length heard the tone of derision with which the public has latterly received their profuse honors of this kind; whether they have learned that the solemn conferring of the double Doctorate has come to be considered a mere "calling of names;" whether they agree at last with Landor, who wrote to Southey that "the University of Oxford ought to purchase an estate for you in the country, as a reward for becoming one of its Doctors;" or whether the increase of the population is not rapid enough to supply candidates, it is observable that the crop of Doctors in this year is very small. On the other hand, the hay and apple crops are very large, and a philosophical country will undoubtedly endeavor to set the gain against the loss. Indeed, the most philosophic of citizens might, perhaps, seriously hesitate between an offer of a barrel of Baldwins or greenings and the Doctorate of laws.

One of the most uncomfortable incidents of being a double Doctor, however, the Easy Chair has sometimes remarked to be the ignorance of other people of that distinction. To wrap your honorary degree like a talent in a napkin, and bury it in the earth, defeats its very purpose; and yet who can wear it upon his sleeve? The Doctors themselves are certainly willing it should be known; but how?

The most common device to publish the fact of the Doctorate is apparently the issuing of a book. In this case the important fact appears, as it were, merely incidentally and by chance. Yet it is really the point of the book. At least, if the intelligent reader will turn over the series of works by Ever So Many People, LL.D., it will be difficult for him to determine why they were published, except to communicate to the public, what would not otherwise be so modestly advertised, that Ever So Many People *are* LL. D. But this method does not wholly avoid the dilemma: because how are the public to be compelled not only to read a book but to remark the details of the title-page? Not everybody gets the title correctly; and how many can be expected to make the proper distinctions, for instance, between S. T. D. and LL. D. and Ph. D. at the end of a man's name, when even his friends blunder about the letters in the name itself? If, for instance, your name is David Daniel Douglas, how many of your correspondents will not persistently write D. D. Douglass, Esquire, although at least once a month you sign it in full with one *s*. An ingenious friend of the Easy Chair, who is often troubled is this way, has his tranquil revenge by always doubling the final letters of both the offender's names: so that if Henry Higgins directs to him as D. D. Douglass, his reply is addressed, Henryy Higginss, Esquire. This, he remarks, often brings them to reason.

But since the public cannot be compelled to read, could not his attention be attracted by classifying such books as the works of the LL. D.? Might there not be the Poetical, Philosophical, Theological, and Scientific LL. D. series? Yes, remarks a cynic at the Chair's elbow, and so set off the books that no gentleman's library should be without by those that none would contain; and, alas! how the market for trunk linings would be glutted!

Foreign Items.

—A remarkable article in the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* upon the relations of Bohemia to Austria and the interest of France in the Czech question is significant at the present moment. The author, M. Saint-Rene Taillandier, shows that the discontent of the Czechs is not without justification. As Slavs they belong to a clear majority of the subjects of the new Austrian empire, numbering 16,000,000 of souls; yet under the new dualistic system their pride of race is offended by being subjected to the ascendancy of Germans and Maygars, who do not together quite amount to 14,000,000, and as Bohemians their patriotic feelings are outraged by seeing the constitutional rights of their ancient kingdom—rights as clear and well-founded as those of Hungary itself—trampled upon and utterly abrogated. M. Taillandier then points out the danger engendered by this discontent, not to Austria only, but to all Europe, and to France in particular, from Pan-slavist propagandism on the one hand, and on the other from Prussian ambition. Czech leaders were present at the Slav Congress of Moscow in 1867, and although they afterwards regretted taking this step, circumstances may at any moment throw the whole people into the arms of Russia. Again, the western boundary of Bohemia cuts the line between Dresden and Munich, and if Prussia ever crosses the Main, she must desire to cross this line. M. Taillandier then warmly advocates the substitution of a federation composed of the historical States of the empire for the present Austro-Hungarian dualism. And he adds what, if true, is not a little suggestive, that Count Beust is believed to be in favor of this federal scheme.

—The Levant *Herald* states that on the 16th of July an imposing ecclesiastical ceremony took place in Pera on the occasion of the translation of some relics of St. Gregory "the Illuminator" (the apostle and patron saint of the Armenians) from the Catholic Church of St. John to the Armeno-Catholic Church of St. Mary. The procession consisted of nearly 100 chorister boys in white tunics, a large number of clerical students, some eighty priests, eighteen bishops in full canonicals, and Monsignor Hassown, the patriarch of the community. A body of policemen headed the cortege, and the street between the two churches was kept clear by another detachment of the same force. The strong plate-glass box set in silver, which contained the relics, was carried on poles by four priests, and contained one of the saint's toes, a piece of the chain by which he had been bound in one of his many persecutions by King Tiridates (afterwards his convert), and a few inches of his staff. These venerated remains recently formed part of the relics of the saint which are still at Rome, whither they are said to have been conveyed from Erchmiazin, where he died in the beginning of the fourth century, and were given by the Pope to Monsignor Hassown for the edification of the Pera faithful, on the occasion of his last visit to the eternal city. The grateful patriarch has at his own cost provided a solid silver casket for their permanent custody in St. Mary's. Looking at the extreme value of these relics, we think Monsignor Hassown would have acted more wisely if he had deposited the saint's toe and the other things at his banker's.

—A Portland prper says that a strong pressure is being made to have a young lady appointed to the vacant County Treasurership in Cumberland county, Me., as the Commissioners have the power to fill this vacancy until next January; but it is believed that a woman is ineligible to office in Maine under the present construction of the Constitution and laws.

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Truly, it is hard to understand, but it is an undoubted fact, that the criminal who in police nomenclature is a "low thief" (to distinguish him, it may be presumed, from "the respectable thief") is without exception of all men the most comfortless and miserable; and should the reader be so inquisive as to desire to be informed of the grounds on which I arrive at this conclusion, I beg to assure him that I do not rely on hearsay, neither do I depend on what thieves incarcerated for their offences have told me, holding it to be hardly likely that a prisoner in prison would vaunt his liking for crime and his eagerness to get back to it. I have mixed with thieves at liberty, an unsuspected spy in their camp, more than once. I will quote an example.

This was many years since, and as at the time I published a detailed account of the visit, I may be excused from more than briefly alluding to it here. It was at a thieves' raffle, held at a public-house in one of the lowest and worst parts of Westminster. I was young in the field of exploration then, and, from all that I had heard and read, made up my mind for something very terrible and desperate. I pictured to myself a band of rollicking desperadoes, swaggering and insolent, with plenty of money to pay for bottles of brandy and egg-flip unlimited, and plenty of bragging discourse of the doughty deeds of the past, and of their cold-blooded and desperate intentions for the future. Likewise, my expectations of hope and fear included a rich treat in the shape of vocalization. It was one thing to hear play-actors on the stage, in their tame and feeble delineations of the ancient game of "high Toby," and of the redoubtable doings of the Knights of the Road, spout such soul-thrilling effusions as "Nix my Dolly Pals," and "Claude Duval," but what must it be to listen to the same bold staves out of the mouths of real "roaring boys," some of them, possibly, the descendants of the very heroes who rode "up Holborn Hill in a cart," and who could not well hear the good words the attendant chaplain was uttering because of the noisy exchange of boisterous "chaff" taking place between the short-pipe smoking driver, whose cart-seat was the doomed man's coffin, and the gleeful mob that had made holiday to see the fun!

But in all this I was dismally disappointed. I had procured a ticket for the raffle from a friendly police-inspector (goodness only knows how he came possessed of them, but he had quite a collection of similar tickets in his pocket-book), and, disguised for the occasion, I entered the dirty little dram-shop, and exhibited my credential to the landlord at the bar. So far the business was promising. The said landlord was as ill-looking a villain as could be desired. He had a broken nose and a wooden leg, both of which deformities were doubtless symptomatic of the furious brawls in which he occasionally engaged with his ugly customers. As I entered he was engaged in low-whispered discourse with three ruffians who might have been brothers of his in a similar way of business, but bankrupt and gone to the dogs. As I advanced to the bar the four cropped heads laid together in iniquity, separated suddenly, and the landlord affected a look of innocence, and hummed a harmless tune in a way that was quite melodramatic.

I intimated my business, and he repled shortly, "Go on through," at the same time indicating the back door by a jerk of his thumb over his shoulder. Now for it! On the other side of the back door I discovered a stone-yard, at the extremity of which was dimly visible in the darkness a long, low, dilapidated building, with a light shining through the chinks. This, then, was the robbers' den!—a place to which desperate men and women who made robbery and outrage the nightly business of their lives, resorted to squander in riot and debauchery their ill-gotten gains! It would not have surprised me had I found the doorkeeper armed with a pair of "trusty barkers," and every male guest of the company with a life-preserver sticking out at the breast-pocket of his coat. The door was opened in response to my tap at it. I gave the potman there stationed my ticket and I entered. I must confess that my first sensation, as I cast my eye carelessly around, was one of disgust that I should have been induced to screw up my courage with so much pains for so small an occasion. The building I found myself in was a skittle-ground, furnished with forms and tables; and there were present about thirty persons. As well as I can remember, of this number a third were women, young generally, one or two being mere girls of sixteen or so. But Jenny Diver was not there, nor Poll Maggot, nor Edgeworth Bess. No lady with ringlets curling over her alabaster shoulders found a seat on the knee of the gallant spark of her choice. No Captain Macheath was to be seen elegantly taking snuff out of a stolen diamond snuff-box, or flinging into the pink satin lap of his lady-love a handful of guineas to pay for more brandy. Poor wretches! the female shoulders there assembled spoke rather of bone than alabaster, while the washed-out and mended cotton frocks served in place of pink satin, and hair of most humble fashion surmounted faces by no means expressive either of genuine jollity, or even of a desperate determination towards devil-may-careness, and the drowning of care in the bowl. There were no bowls, even, as in the good old time, only vulgar pewter porter-pots, out of which the company thankfully swigged its fourpenny. There was no appearance of hilarity, or joviality even; no more of brag and flourish, or of affectation of ease and freedom, than though every man and woman present were here locked up "on remand," and any moment might be called out to face that damning piece of kept-back evidence they all along dreaded was in store for them. To be sure it was as yet early in the evening, and though the company may have assembled mainly for the purpose of drowning "dull care," that malicious imp being but recently emersed, may have been superior at present to their machinations, and able to keep his ugly head above the liquid poured out for his destruction. Or may be, again, being a very powerful "dull care," of sturdy and mature growth, he might be able to hold out through many hours against the weak and watery elements brought to oppose him.

Anyhow, so far as I was able to observe, there was no foreshadowing of the blue and brooding imp's defeat. His baneful wings seemed spread from one end of the skittle-alley to the other, and to embrace even the chairman, who being a Jew, and merely a receiver of stolen goods, might reasonably have been supposed to be less susceptible than the rest. There would seem to prevail, amongst a large and innocent section of the community, a belief that the thief is a creature distinguished no less by appearance than by character from the honest host he thrives by. I have heard it remarked more than once, by persons whose curiosity has led them to a criminal court when a trial of more than ordinary interest is proceeding, that really this prisoner or that did not look like a thief, or a forger, or stabber, as the case might be. "Lord bless us," I once heard an elderly lady exclaim, in the case of an oft-convicted scoundrel of the "swell mob" tribe, over whose affecting trial she had shed many tears—"Lord bless us!" said she, as the jury found him guilty, and sentenced him to two years' hard labor, "so thin, and genteel, and with spectacles on too! I declare I should have passed that young man twenty times without dreaming of calling out for the police." On the other hand, there are very many persons less ingenuous than the old lady, who invariably regard a man through the atmosphere of crime, real or supposed, that envelops him, and by means of its distorting influence make out such a villain as satisfies their sagacity. Had one of this last order been favored with a private view of the company assembled to assist at Mr. Mullins' raffle, and have been previously informed that they were one and all thieves, in all probability they would have *appeared* thieves; but I am convinced that, had they been shown to an unprepared and unprejudiced observer, his opinion would have been that the company gathered in the skittle-alley of the "Curly Badger" were no worse than a poor set of out-o'-work tailors, or French polishers, or weavers, or of some other craft, the members of which affect the gentility that black clothes and a tall hat is supposed to confer on the wearer; nor would an hour in their society, such as I spent, have sufficed to dissipate the innocent impression. Their expenditure was of the most modest sort, not one man in six venturing beyond the pot of beer. Their conversation, though not the most elegant, was least of all concerning the wretched trade they followed; indeed, the subject was never mentioned at all, except in melancholy allusion to Peter or Jerry, who had been recently "copped" (taken), and was expected to pass "a tail piece in the steel" (three months in prison). There was one observation solemnly addressed by one elderly man to another elderly man, the purport of which at the time puzzled me not a little. "Unlucky! Well you may say it. Black Maria is the only one that's doin' a trade now. Every journey full as a tuppenny omblibus!" I listened intently as prudence would permit for further reference to the mysterious female who was doing "all the trade," and "every journey" was "as full as a two-penny omnibus," but nothing in the conversation transpired tending to throw a light on the dark lady; so I mentally made a note of it for reference to my friend the inspector. He laughed. "Well, she has been doing a brisk stroke of business of late, I must say," said he. "Black Maria, sir, is our van of that color that carries 'em off to serve their time."

But, as before observed, there was nothing in the demeanor of either the men or women present at Mullins' raffle to denote either that they revelled in the nefarious trade they followed, or that they derived even ordinary comfort or satisfaction from it. To be sure, it may have happened that the specimens of the thief class assembled before me were not of the briskest, but taking them as they were, and bearing in mind the spiritless, hang-dog, mean, and shabby set they were, the notion of bringing to bear on them such tremendous engines of repression as that suggested by the humane Commissioner of the City Police appears nothing short of ridiculous. At the same time, I would have it plainly understood that my pity for the thief of this class by no means induces me to advise that no more effective means than those which at present exist should be adopted for his abolition. A people's respect for the laws of the country is its chief pillar of strength, and those who have no respect for the laws act as so many rats undermining the said pillar, and although the rats assembled at Mullins' raffle were not of a very formidable breed, their hatred of the law, and their malicious defiance of it, was unmistakable. For instance, the article to be raffled was a silk pocket-handkerchief, and there it was duly displayed hanging across a beam at the end of the skittle-ground. The occasion of the raffle was that Mr. Mullins had just been released after four months' imprisonment, and that during his compulsory absence from home matters had gone very bad, and none the less so because poor Mrs. Mullins was suffering from consumption. In alluding to these sad details of his misfortune, Mr. Mullins, in returning thanks for the charity bestowed on him, looked the picture of melancholy. "Whether she means ever to get on her legs again is more than I can say," said he, wagging his short-cropped head dolefully, "there ain't much chance, I reckon, when you're discharged from Brompton incurable. Yes, my friends, it's all agin me lately, and my luck's regler out. But there's one thing I must mention" (and here he lifted his head with cheerful satisfaction beaming in his eyes), "and I'm sure you as doesn't know it will be very glad to hear it—the handkerchief wot's put up to raffle here is the wery identical one that I was put away for." And judging from the hearty applause that followed this announcement, there can be no doubt that Mr. Mullins' audience were very glad indeed to hear it. But even after this stimulant the spirits of the company did not rally anything to speak of. Song-singing was started, but nobody sung "Nix my Dolly Pals," or "Claude Duval." Nobody raised a roaring chant in honor of "ruby wine," or the flowing bowl, or even of the more humble, though no less genial, foaming can. There was a comic song or two, but the ditties in favor were those that had a deeply sentimental or even a funereal smack about them. The gentleman who had enlightened me as to Black Maria sang the Sexton, the chorus to which lively stave, "I'll provide you such a lodging as you never had before," was taken up with much heartiness by all present. Mullins himself, who possessed a fair alto voice, slightly damaged perhaps by a four-months' sojourn in the bleak atmosphere of Cold Bath Fields, sang "My Pretty Jane," and a very odd sight it was to observe that dogged, jail-stamped countenance of his set, as accurately as Mullins could set it, to an expression matching the bewitching simplicity of the words of the song. I was glad to observe that his endeavors were appreciated and an *encore* demanded.

Decidedly the songs, taken as a whole, that the thieves sang that evening in the Skittle Saloon of the "Curly Badger" were much less objectionable than those that may be heard any evening at any of our London music-halls, and everything was quiet and orderly. Of course I cannot say to what extent this may have been due to certain rules and regulations enforced by the determined-looking gentleman who served behind the bar. There was one thing, however, that he could not enforce, and that was the kindliness that had induced them to meet together that evening. I had before heard, as everybody has, of "honor amongst thieves," but I must confess that I had never suspected that compassion and charity were amongst the links that bound them together; and when I heard the statement from the chair of the amount subscribed (the "raffle" was a matter of form, and the silk handkerchief a mere delicate concealment of the free gift of shillings); when I heard the amount, and looked round and reckoned how much a head that might amount to, and further, when I made observation of the pinched and poverty-stricken aspect of the owners of the said heads, I am ashamed almost to confess that if within the next few days I had caught an investigating hand in my coat-tail pockets, I should scarcely have had the heart to resist.

—Peter H. Walker has been arrested in New York for attempting to shoot his wife and children and his brother.

—During a storm in the harbor of Cronstadt, yesterday, a monitor ran into and sank a screw frigate, sixteen of whose crew were drowned.

—Senator Fowler, it is announced, is in favor of the election of ex-President Johnson to the Senate as his successor, and will waive all claims in favor of the latter.

—The officers to be chosen in this State this year are two Judges of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, and Inspector of State Prisons.

—The Democratic press is already at loggerheads on the subject of Chinese immigration! The *World*, some time since, came out in an article claiming that the Democratic press favored it. But scarcely was the ink dry on the article before the Albany *Argus* denied it. Since then the Cincinnati *Enquirer* indorsed the position of the *Argus*. The Chicago *Times* sides with the *World* in the contest.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will ake the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6¼, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.

3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.

9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.

5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.

Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 828 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS.

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

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PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 25, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	Arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

1

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·20 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·35 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

For Abington at 7 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

E. COLEMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.

TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	5·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Oakman's Local Express, No. 30 S. Fourth street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GRAND PIANO, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Aug. 26, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising parlor, library, dining-room, and chamber furniture, rosewood grand piano, French plate mirrors, wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, extension, centre, and bouquet tables, fine hair mattresses, feather bed, bolsters, and pillows, china and glassware, office desks and tables, iron chest, refrigerators, chandeliers, platform scales, 12 single-barrel guns, stoves, velvet, Brussels and other carpets, etc. etc.

Also, by order of Administrator, Estate of W. J. Gallagher, deceased, the entire household furniture, mirrors, paintings, etc., removed to the store for convenience of sale. 8 24 2t

Assignees' Sale—Estate of Brombey Wharton Illius.

FIXTURES OF AN ALCOHOL DISTILLERY AND RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT.

On Saturday Morning,

August 28th, at 11 o'clock, at No. 225 North Third street, will be sold at public sale, by order of Wm. Vogdes, Assignee in Bankruptcy, the Fixtures of an old Alcohol Distillery and Rectifying Establishment, all in good order, consisting of 1 French column still of 450 gallons, ... the appurtenances, in working order; 8 rec... all and copper fixtures, complete; 1 syrup ... stands tubs, 2 cisterns ... 25 rectifying

OFFICE FURNITURE.

1 stove and settle, 3 old ... chairs, 1 old desk.

Also, leasehold of ... which expires August 12, 1870. Rent, ... per annum, considered worth $2000. 8 25 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

August 26, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 8 20 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning,

August 27, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, etc. 8 21 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 8 24 5t

LARGE SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 8 25 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 437 George street.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE, Two Handsome Walnut Chamber Suits, Handsome Buffet Sideboard and Extension Table, Fine French China, Cut Glassware, Fine Hair Mattresses, Handsome Brussels, Imperial, and Venetian Carpets; Kitchen Furniture, Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

26th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 437 George street, between Poplar street and Girard avenue, below Fifth street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, etc. 8 19 6t

Sale No. 1403 N. Sixteenth street.

HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Fine French China Dinner Service, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Handsome English Brussels Carpets, Fine Venetian Carpets, Kitchen Utensils, Etc.

On Friday Morning,

27th inst., at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 1403 N. Sixteenth street, above Master street, the handsome walnut furniture, etc.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 8 19 7t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR NEW AND SECONDHAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANOS, MIRRORS, PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning,

August 27, at 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, a large assortment of elegant parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room furniture.

GLASS LAMPS, ETC.—Also, will be sold, 12 cases of glass lamps for coal oil, lamp chimneys, wicks, match-safes, glass jars, etc. 8 25 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

August 26, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.

N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 8 23 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NORNY'S TASTELESS Fruit Preserving Powder,

Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.

5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,

4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

WIRE GUARDS FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

3 3fmw6 No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore, William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 2

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

2 22

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PARRICIDE.

Coroner's Inquest Upon the Body of Thomas L. Evans.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, Coroner Daniels held an investigation into the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. Thomas L. Evans, who was shot yesterday morning, at No. 306 S. Tenth street, dying soon afterwards from the effects of the wounds received.

The inquest was held at two places—first at the scene of the parricide, then at the Coroner's office.

The following evidence was obtained at the house:—

Mrs. Selena A. Belcher sworn—After leaving the breakfast table I saw Marshall K. Evans walking up and down the entry, and in and out of the parlors; he was looking up and down the stairs, waiting for his father to descend; his father had gone up stairs to change his coat to go out; I didn't know anything till I heard the report of pistols; I was just coming out of the pantry when Mr. Thomas L. Evans came up and held on to the door; my first impulse was to put him into the pantry, away from his son, but he went into the dining-room, just inside the door, I believe; I tried to shut the door, when Mr. Evans fell right in the doorway, his son still pointing the pistol at his head, but it did not explode again; while I was endeavoring to support Mr. Evans, the son was standing near the fireplace, looking at his father; I exclaimed, "Oh, Marshall, see what you have done to your father!" he said not a word; I called for help; I was all alone; at last a young man and a colored man came in from the back way, and helped me carry Mr. Evans in and lay him on the parlor floor; I immediately requested the doctor to be sent for; a great many people came in then, and there was a great confusion; I heard three or four shots fired; I was by him till he breathed his last; he died immediately afterwards; when his son was being taken out of the door, Mr. Evans said, "Don't let them take my boy away!" Marshall supposed that there was a conspiracy to kill him; his father tried to persuade him to give up the notion; he spent part of the night with his father; his father was going to give him to Dr. Kirkbride that morning, and was going out for that purpose when he was shot; my opinion is that Marshall was out of his mind at the time he shot his father; I saw the pistol in his hand.

Miss Mary S. Evans sworn—The firing of the pistol was the first thing that attracted my attention; I was standing in the entry at the time, and advanced towards the dining-room, and had got as far as the dining-room window; then I saw that Marshall had a revolver, and was firing at father, one shot after another as fast as he could; I ran, screaming, out into the yard, and thence down the alley to Clinton street; I saw a policeman, and beckoned him to come into the house; he came; two others had got into the house, however, before the policeman; I got back and found Mrs. Belcher supporting father.

Corroborated the preceding witness.

Marshall's condition has been very peculiar; he looked very wild; he was either very reserved or very lively; he talked of not sleeping; on Monday night he was very quiet; we were all in the parlor; he wanted to know if I was going to write to his wife, and what I was going to write about; I replied to him, when he resumed his walking; afterwards he sat down by father; afterwards Marshall asked father to go up stairs; they went up and in a few minutes we followed; previously to this father had gone to the doctor's and got a prescription to soothe Marshall and make him rest; he wouldn't take it; when we got up stairs Marshall was eating peaches; a little after that I retired, and soon afterwards Marshall and father also came up stairs; they slept together; for some time Marshall wouldn't sleep in the fourth story; he imagined somebody was there to kill him; father lowered the light and opened the door between my room and his; it was always opened at night: a few minutes afterwards I heard him ask father to comply with his request; he wanted to write in the morning for his wife to come back; Marshall sprang out of bed then, and stood at our door; I was very sick then; Marshall said that father and I were here in league, and that if that was the case he wouldn't go back to bed; I told him that I was sick, and he went back to bed; fifteen minutes afterwards he got up again, and seized the pitcher; father awoke and told him to come back to bed, else he would have to go for an officer to get assistance; Marshall very indignantly said that there was a conspiracy, and that he was going to have it out; father attempted to get up, when Marshall said if he would he would throw the pitcher at his head; Marshall then rushed down stairs, with the pitcher in his hand, and went to the place where father had put the knife coaxed from him in the afternoon; he had had the knife for several days; when father went down he was examining the knife very closely, and wouldn't give it up; afterwards Marshall rushed up stairs to the fourth story, and told father not to follow him, "not to dare to come up, that he knew father had the revolver, and would injure him;" father stood at the foot of the stairs and reasoned with him, but he wouldn't come down; Marshall closed the doors of the attic, and father came down to his room, and, at my request, locked his doors; the next morning I asked father if he was going away, when he said "No; I must dispose of Marshall; Marshall is crazy;" the next place I saw Marshall was at the breakfast table; he looked at Mrs. Belcher and then at father; a few moments after I left the table, and knew nothing until I saw Marshall peeping out of the back parlor door; this was before the firing; I told father not to stay out long after the certificate of insanity, as I feared Marshall would hurt us; I have noticed a great change in Marshall since the death of his child, six weeks ago; Marshall has been under an idea that a party of men were watching him to either rob or kill him.

Miss Rachel S. Evans sworn—Was in the kitchen about a quarter to 8 o'clock yesterday morning; I heard at least two reports of a pistol; I went into the dining-room and saw father half rising, both hands raised, and Marshall in the act of firing again; I ran out of the yard into the alley and screamed "Murder!" then I came back again; Marshall was firing at the time I came from the kitchen into the dining-room.

Miss Julia Evans sworn—I was up stairs at the time the shooting was going on, stripping beds; I came down and saw father.

Elizabeth Elliott sworn—Was up stairs on Tuesday morning; when I heard the shots fired I bolted the door of the room I was in and gave the alarm from the front; I didn't come down; I thought at once that the shots were fired by the insane man; I judge he was insane from his looks and actions; he imagined that a man was after him always; I never knew his father and himself to have any difficulty.

The following evidence was elicited at the Coroner's office:—

Police Officer Freeman sworn—Was told by a young lady at Tenth and Clinton streets that a young man had shot his father; I went into the house, and meeting Marshall Evans asked him if he was the young man that had done the deed; he answered me, "Yes;" he said also that he did it in self-defense; he held the pistol at the time in his left hand, but afterwards gave it to me; he then said, "I have a knife in my pocket;" he took it out and gave it to me; he said "My father had the knife," and then continued, "This may seem strange to you; my mind is sane now, but it was not this morning; I did it in self-defense;" I told him that he was my prisoner; he said he would like to see his father; I went with him to the room where his father was lying; he asked me to protect him; I told him I would, I told him that I would have to take him to the station-house, when he asked to be taken before the Mayor, using the remark, "The Mayor is pretty nice man, ain't he?" I took him to the station house, then to the Central Station.

Police Officer James McMahon testified that he was at the scene of the stabbing; that he examined the wounds of Mr. Evans; that aftewards Mr. Evans said to him, "I want my son arrested and locked up;" that Mr. Evans also asked to be taken to the Hospital; that he went after a stretcher for that purpose, and when he came back found Mr. Evans dead.

Dr. Amos R. Jones sworn—Saw the deceased before he died; was called to No. 306 Tenth street by a messenger; when I got there I found Mr. Evans shot; when the son was about being taken away he came up to his father and said, "Good-bye, father;" the father then asked, "Are they going to take my son away?" again he asked, "Will they not take care of my son?" I assured him that they would.

Dr. H. B. Shapleigh sworn—I made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased; I discovered five pistol-shot wounds upon the body, one three inches to the left and upwards from umbilicus; the ball passed through the stomach and spleen, and was found beneath the skin in the back, just below the ribs, three inches to the left of the spine.

Another wound was an inch and a half to the right of the end of the ensiform cartilage. The ball passed through the liver, and was found beneath the skin above the left hip-bone, four inches to the left of the spine.

Another was in the space beneath the ninth and tenth ribs, on the left side, directly under the arm-pit; ball passed into the chest, and was not found.

Another in the back, 1½ inches to the left of the spine; the ball was found imbedded in the tenth dorsal vertebra.

Another in outer side of left instep; ball found imbedded in the bones of the foot.

Either of the first two wounds described was sufficient to have caused death.

The abdominal cavity was filled with blood.

Hemorrhage and the shock were the immediate causes of death.

The deceased came to his death from violence, viz., the pistol shot wounds.

The jury returned the following verdict:—That the said Thomas L. Evans came to his death by gun-shot wounds at the hands of his son, Marshall K. Evans, at No. 306 S. Tenth street, August 24, 1869.

AN AUGUST METEOR—HOW OUR VISITOR LOOKED, AND WHAT HE WAS.—A large and brilliant meteor was observed in our city by those so fortunate as to be strolling abroad "in the quiet eventide" about twenty-five minutes past 7 o'clock yesterday. The sky was cloudless, the moon not yet risen, when suddenly a silver-colored meteor shot into view from near the southern-most star in the constellation "Great Bear," and swept westwardly across the broad blue expanse of the firmament until it appeared to strike a star and explode at a point about fifteen degrees above the western horizon. A trail like a mimic milky way, narrower in its belt but far brighter in its light, marked out for almost fifteen minutes the straight pathway of the celestial rover, illuminating objects with a brilliancy only second to the blaze of the full moon that shone several hours subsequently. From this nucleus arose a circling stream of whitish vapor winding in fold upon fold to a vast height upward, like the ascending streams that ascend from a burning bengola light. Its passage was not strictly a vertical one; for after a short portion of its rising it swept in a broad semi-circular bend southwardly and then ascended perpendicularly.

It is wonderful to contemplate the change which in a few short years has come over all our views respecting these meteors. Ten years ago it was considered sufficiently daring to regard the August system as part of a zone of cosmical bodies travelling in an orbit as large perhaps as that of our own earth. Now, the distance of even Neptune seems small in comparison with that from which those bodies have come to us, which flash athwart our skies in momentary splendor, and then vanish for ever, dissipated into thinnest dust by the seemingly feeble resistance of our atmosphere. Accustomed to associate only such giant orbs as Saturn and Jupiter, Uranus and Neptune, with orbits which must be measured by hundreds of millions of miles, the astronomer sees with wonder these tiny and fragile bodies traversing paths yet vaster than the outer planets. And even more remarkable, perhaps, is the immensity of the period which the August shooting-star has occupied in circling around the central orb of our system. Each one of the bodies which may be seen during August has been in the neighborhood of the earth's orbit many times before; yet the last visit made by them took place many years before the birth of any person now living, since the period of meteoric revolution has been proved to be upwards of 118 years.

Another strange feature of the August meteor-system is the enormous volume of the space through which, even in our neighborhood, the meteor-stratum extends. The famous November system is puny by comparison. Striking that system at a sharp angle, the earth traverses it in a few hours, so that if the earth went squarely through it the passage would occupy, it has been estimated, less than a hundred minutes. Thus the depth of the November meteor-bed has been calculated to be but a hundred thousand miles or so. But the earth takes nearly three days in passing through the August meteor-system, although the passage is much more direct. For the August meteors come pouring down upon our earth almost from above, insomuch that the radiant point on the heavens whence the shower seems to proceed is not very far from the North Pole; whereas the November meteors meet the earth almost full front, as a rain-storm blown by a head-wind drifts in the face of the traveller. Thus the depth of the August system has been estimated at three millions of miles; and this depth seems tolerably uniform, so that along the whole of that enormous range (to be counted by hundreds of millions of miles), through which the August ring extends, the system has a depth exceeding some four hundred times the diameter of the earth on which we live.

Yet it is probable that the whole weight of the August system, vast as are its dimensions, is infinitely less than that of many a hill upon the earth's surface. For the weight of the separate falling stars of the system has been determined, by one of the wondrously subtle applications of modern scientific processes, to be but a few ounces at the outside; and even during the most splendid exhibition of falling stars the bodies which seem to crowd our skies are many miles apart, while, under ordinary circumstances, thousands of miles separate the successively appearing meteors.

EXCURSIONS.—To-morrow the fourth grand excursion around New York Bay and Staten Island will be given, under the special management of Mr. J. W. Gore, the gentlemanly agent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. These excursions are among the cheapest and most delightful that leave our city, and their popularity and worth are attested by the great numbers who have already participated in them. A single ticket costs but $3, and one for a gentleman and lady $5.

D. H. Mundy, the agent of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, gives his twelfth annual moonlight excursion to Atlantic City on Saturday evening next. This is an excellent opportunity offered to those who cannot afford to leave the city during the week, of spending a day and two nights at the seaside, and of which all should take advantage. The cheapness of the tickets places it within the power of all mechanics and their families, all of whom may be perfectly satisfied that their comfort will be well looked after by Mr. Mundy, who accompanies the excursionists.

A GRAND AFFAIR AT ATLANTIC CITY.—On Saturday next the Knights Templar will visit Atlantic City in full uniform, leaving Vine street wharf at 2 o'clock P. M. They will remain until Monday afternoon, when they will return to the city. On Saturday evening there will be a grand hop given in their honor at the New Excursion House, over which Sir William Wallace Goodwin will preside, assisted by quite a number of well-known gentlemen of the mystic tie. The fine ball-room will be elegantly fitted up expressly for the occasion. Prior to the hop Professor Jackson will give a display of fireworks. On Monday morning there will be a grand review of the Knights in full uniform, which will form one of the prettiest sights ever witnessed at any of our sea-side resorts. This display, and the excursion of Mr. Mundy, will certainly be attraction sufficient to draw thousands to the "City by the Sea."

AN EMBANKMENT CAVED IN—THREE WORKMEN INJURED.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, three workmen employed in digging a cellar for a building on the north side of Market street, below Nineteenth, were seriously injured by the falling in of an embankment. They were speedily taken from beneath the mass of earth and taken to their homes. They were all seriously injured. Their names and residences are as follows:—Matthew Clark, at Forty-first street and Lancaster avenue; William Preston, at Twentieth and Market streets; and Stephen Kennedy, on Adrian street, below Nineteenth.

A HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.—There is at present an exhibition in the windows of William S. Donnell, No. 866 Walnut street, a very handsomely devised frame, containing a set of resolutions, which are to be presented to our well-known townsman, Dr. J. H. Schenck. This gift was ordered at a late meeting of the "Artillery Corps Washington Grays," as a testimonial for the magnificent reception and entertainment given to the Grays by the Doctor on the occasion of their late visit to his pretty country seat, at Schenck's Station, on the line of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.

A COLORED WOMAN STABBED.—Mary Snyder (white) and Eliza Davis (colored) got into a fight at Beach and Green streets, yesterday, during which Eliza was cut in the back of the head by a knife which was handled by Mary. Mary was arrested, and hardly had she been locked up before Eliza was brought into the station upon a charge of assaulting a white woman immediately subsequent to her encounter with Mary Snyder. Both of the women were held for trial by Alderman Toland.

CASUALTY—A CARRIAGE OVERTURNED.—Yesterday afternoon, a horse attached to a carriage containing five of the family of Mr. Atkinson, No. 2001 Market street, took fright from some part of the shafting giving way, and started off at a rapid rate. The wagon struck a tree-box and overturned, throwing the children into the street. Three of them were rather badly bruised. The family was assisted by Day Sergeant Reese to their home.

A BEER SALOON ROBBED.—Some time during last night thieves entered the beer saloon of Adolph List, on Dock street, below Third, and stole a tin box from behind the bar. The box contained a small lot of money, a lot of papers, and several checks. This box was found by a negro in an alley on Delaware avenue, below Chesnut street, rifled of its contents.

UNDER A BALE OF HAY.—Yesterday afternoon Thomas Elfree, while passing York avenue and Noble street, was badly injured by a bale of hay, which was being hoisted to the loft of a feed store, falling on him. His injuries are severe. He was conveyed to his home, No. 1619 Camac street.

BOY DROWNED.—George Batto, aged seven years, residing at No. 2228 Race street, was drowned in the Schuylkill yesterday afternoon, while fishing from Race street wharf. The body was shortly after recovered.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—Charles Golden was picked up yesterday afternoon by a policeman, at Noble and Beach streets, laboring under the effects of sunstroke. He was taken to his residence at Hancock and Master streets.

AN ALLEGED THIEF.—John Martin was arrested yesterday afternoon for stealing from a store in the vicinity of the fire at Ninth and Wallace streets. He will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

ARMORY FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.—The Troop will assemble at the Armory on FRIDAY, August 27, at 3½ o'clock P. M., full dress, mounted order (dismounted), to attend the funeral of our late fellow-member, JOHN W. GRIGG. By order of
J. FRANCIS MAHER, Lieutenant Commanding.
A. LOUDEN SNOWDEN, Acting Orderly Sergeant. 1t

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

No Work in the Coal Mines—How Resumption was Blocked—A Labor Congress in Massachusetts—Movements of the "Sabine"—Stock Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM SCRANTON.

How Efforts for a Resumption of Work in the Coal Regions were Blocked—Correspondence Between Operators and Employes.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, August 25.—At a meeting of the miners on Monday, a committee of eight was appointed to wait on Mr. Storrs and present the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we recommend the acceptance of Mr. Storrs' proposition upon the consideration that he continues the price until the 1st of April next—that is $1·31 per diamond car—according to the rates paid by the Pennsylvania Company.

This commission they fulfilled yesterday. Mr. Storrs replied in writing as follows:—

"*Notice.*—Whereas application has been made by a committee of miners requesting that the proposition made by the company under date of the 19th instant be made operative, and remain in force for a specific time, we hereby consent to the following condition:—That the terms then proposed shall not be changed before the 1st of October next; and should circumstances arise making it necessary for the company to make any reduction therefrom before the 1st of December next, thirty days' notice shall be given of such intention before such reduction shall take effect."

The result of a subsequent meeting was thus conveyed by letter to Mr. Storrs:—

At a meeting held at the Co-operative Hall it was resolved to abide by our first demand, and that the same shall be extended to all employes.

Mr. Storrs replied as follows:—The terms and conditions for the resumption of work contained in the demand made by you this day upon this company are most respectlly declined.

Again immediate resumption is blocked, and a meeting will be held this forenoon by the Miners' Union of the district of Hyde Park, which may change the present aspect of affairs.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money and Stock Quotations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The stock market is generally firmer and higher to-day. The Vanderbilt stocks at 1 P. M. are about 1 per cent. higher than yesterday, and New York Central is quoted at 199. Hudson and Harlem are firm and steady. Lake Shore is weaker at 106⅛. The gold market is decidedly firmer, and is now quoted at 133½. Government securities are firmer and higher, in consequence of purchases by the Government. Money remains steady at from 5 to 7 per cent. Foreign exchange is steady, with less offerings by brokers, at 110 for 3 days and 110½@110¾ for 60 days.

A Suit for Making Fraudulent Returns.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—The case of the United States against W. S. Kimball, tobacco manufacturer, of Rochester, N. Y., charged with rendering fraudulent returns to the Revenue Department, which occupied the United States Court here for several days past, was this morning decided in favor of the Government. The verdict causes a forfeiture of the tobacco, machinery, etc., seized and bonded by the Government, to the value of $20,000. The case excited much interest among business men throughout the country on account of many intricate legal points involved. A criminal indictment against Kimball will be tried at the October term of the United States Court.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Scotia, for Liverpool, takes $5000 in specie.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet; 150 bales sold at 35c. Flour dull and unchanged; 6000 barrels sold. Wheat steady; 84,000 bushels sold; No. 2 at $1·45@1·50; No. 3 at $1·40@1·42; winter red at $1·56@1·58. Corn steady; 24,000 bushels sold; Western mixed, $1·10@1·12. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $32·87 for new mess. Lard dull; steam rendered, 19c. Whisky quiet and quotations nominal.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Massachusetts State Labor Convention—President Grant on His Way to Concord.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The Massachusetts Delegate State Labor Convention commenced its session here to-day. The convention was called to order by Mr. Cummings, a prominent citizen, who made a speech in which he said that personally he had no faith in either of the political parties so far as labor reform was concerned, though the Democratic Convention yesterday saw fit to put a labor plank into its platform, nd notwithstanding the party had voted against incorporating the order of St. Crispin.

After stating the work of the convention, it was organized as follows:—President, Christopher R. Goodman, of Fall River; vice-presidents, G. E. Pratts, N. Bridgewater, L. C. Le Gro, Lynn; Emma Lane, Lynn, Benj. Skinner, Aston; Cora Synn; secretaries, John P. Blanchard, E. Randolph, Sam Porter, N. Bridgewater.

President Grant and family and party passed through here at noon to-day *en route* for Concord, N. H. He was met at the depot by Governor Stearns. There was no demonstration whatever.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The School-ship Sabine Heard From.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The United States steamer Sabine, commander John G. Walker, arrived at Cherbourg August 9, from Spithead, and expected to sail in about ten days for Lisbon. The Sabine has on board the class of midshipmen which graduated in June last at the Naval Academy, and the object of this cruise is to give them knowledge and instructions in their professions. The Sabine will proceed from Lisbon into the Mediterranean, thence to Madeira, Rio de Janeiro, and Cape of Good Hope, from which point they will return home. She will be absent until next summer.

Rear-Admiral Poor has left this city for New York to relieve Admiral Hoff of the command of the North Atlantic Squadron.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s, New..101¼	100 sh Reading. . . .47·81
100 sh Leh N St.b60 36¾	200 do ..ls.b30. 48
4 sh Penna RR.. 57½	100 do ....47·81
17 do ......ls. 57⅛	100 do 60d saf5.47·81
160 sh E Penna R.. 40	100 do..........47·81
100 sh Read R..b30.47·94	300 do b30. 48
100 do..........47·81	100 do .... b30.47·94
100 do.....b30. 48	500 do......s30. 47¾
200 do.......c.47·81	

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Pa 6s, 1 se.....105½	100 sh Read R..b30. 48
$3000 Leh gold 1.... 97	100 do.....s60. 47⅞
$1500 City 6s, N...ls.101¼	100 do...b30.48 1-16
$2000 Steub & Ind 1st mt.. 76	100 do..s10wn 47·94
60 sh Leh Val R.R.. 56½	100 do......b60.48·31

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Later Advices from the Exploring Party.

The following letter from the Northern Pacific Railroad Exploring party has just been received by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.:—

CAMP No. 15, ON JOCKO RIVER, Montana Territory, Aug. 8, 1869—Lat. 47·20, Long. 114·10 (about).—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia—Gentlemen:—We are now about 486 miles, by our train, from Walla Walla, includiag about thirty miles along Lake Pend d'Oreille, on which ourselves and animals were conveyed on the steamer Mary Moody, which was generously placed at the service of the party by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, through Mr. Ainsworth, its liberal President.

My last letter to your firm was written at Walla Walla, July 18. On the 20th we left there, and we have since advanced at an average rate of twenty-four miles a day, which is considered a very good rate for pack animals.

I have, as we marched, made many observations and taken numerous notes of the character of the country passed through, both with reference to railroad construction and railroad pabulum. Our route lay ten or more miles north-west of Captain Mullan's military road, in order that we might see more of the rolling prairie country between Walla Walla and the Spokane river. For over one hundred and fifty miles the general character is much the same, a rolling body of rich land covered everywhere with bunch grass, excellent for cattle, and with a climate certainly of a remarkably favorable character, where generally cattle range all winter without necessity for other food or for housing, and where our grains, wheat, rye, barley, oats, and all our vegetables grow in great perfection, and where apples, pears, plums, and grapes, etc., attain larger sizes and as fine flavor as our own, though ranging in latitude 47 deg. and 48 deg., or 46 to 48 deg.

Hundreds of thousands of cattle may be fattened on these plains from the bountiful provision of nature as cheaply as in any part of the world, not even excepting the pampas of the Argentine Confederation. At present there are at long distances apart ranches, with little improvements, enough to show that the country is susceptible of fine agricultural development, especially in the valleys. Between one hundred and fifty and one hundred and sixty miles from Walla Walla, we crossed the Spokane river—a fine stream. Thence about thirty-two miles over prairie, timbered most of the way to Lake Pend d'Oreille, a beautiful sheet of water, which we spent a day exploring. I have had no time to digest the notes taken on our immediate route, and I prefer not to speak *definitely* respecting the character of the ground for railroad construction till I have attained the summit, and seen something of the passes through the main body of the Rocky Mountains. I am not at all sure that the particular route traced by us will be the best ground for the railroad. I must thoroughly digest Captain Mullan's reports. I must read myself and carefully consider Governor Stevens' reports. I must study the charts of the harbors of Puget and the straits of Fucu. Then, with my own personal observations, aided by additional information gathered as we advance with our exploration, I will be prepared to give an intelligent opinion on the merits of routes proposed. I have taken my own way of making notes and my own way of reflecting upon the whole question of this railroad route from the Pacific Ocean to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; and I purposely avoid sending you any random statements. In a general way I may say that I am satisfied that *there is a practicable railroad route* from Puget Sound, and from the mouth of Columbia river in the valley of Columbia, to this place, with favorable grades and curvature, without *very great* cost per mile; and that a large portion of the route lies through or near to a country good either for the finest grazing or for agricultural purposes, and much of it through the best-timbered region I have ever seen. Notwithstanding that I am prepared to make the above statement, it will be incumbent on me as an engineer to present the matter much more in detail when treating of routes; yet I regard the above as embracing an important general fact.

There are miles of the road which will be very costly and troublesome, but there are so many favorable miles that I am warranted in going as far as I have in the preceding statements; but I desire particularly that you should not understand me as expressing an opinion in favor of *any particular route*.

The Clark's Fork of the Columbia, along which we passed from its debouche into Lake Pend d'Oreille to the mouth of Flathead river, one of its main branches, is a noble river, averaging from seven hundred to one thousand or more feet in width, and having even at its lowest stages an immense volume of water. It is as large as the Ohio between Pittsburg and Wheeling, but it has very much more fall per mile, averaging about eleven feet, counting the rapids; so that to sustain navigation, a large volume of water is indispensable. My approximate estimates of the quantity passing at the lowest stage enables me to state with certainty that it has *more than six times* the low water flow of the Ohio.

The Flathead river is from five hundred to seven hundred feet in width, with a volume of water in its lowest stage *more than* three times the low water of the Ohio; and, for about eighty miles in one stretch it is navigable when the river is at a medium stage. There are two steamers on Clark's Fork, in addition to the Mary Moody on the lake, built by mechanics sent up from Portland, and they are intended solely at present for the accommodation of the "Packers" and their trains. Four thousand animals per year have been carried around the lake.

The completion of a railroad through the Columbia valley will be the means of settling this country. Without a railroad through it the settlement will proceed *very slowly*, because without it produce has no active value, and it is costly to get even cattle from this distant region to a good market.

With a finished railroad through this region, favored as it is in many respects by nature, settlements and way business would follow from the arrangements and facilities made by the railroad authorities for finding a market for the productive interests of the country. The extreme western end of the route, in the vicinity of Portland, will at once furnish a considerable amount of local trade and travel; and the Willamette Valley is already so well settled as to afford provisions at reasonable rates on the western coast. Grain, fruits, and vegetables in abundance can be raised all along the route, thus far, for the support of the railroads hands engaged in construction; and cross-ties are easily to be had without much long hauling or transportation by land.

The Willamette Valley is one of the finest agricultural regions of the West. We expect to be at Missoura (a few houses) by Tuesday afternoon. Very respectfully,

W. MILNOR ROBERTS.

[LATER.]

DEER LODGE CITY, Montana Territory, Aug. 13, 1869.—Our party arrived here safely last evening, having travelled nearly ninety miles in two days under the escort of citizens of Montana. The country, as far as we have come, is remarkably favorable for the enterprise. W. M. R.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Negotiations in Progress for the Cession of Cuba by Spain—A Cheering Prospect—Grant Deprecates Judge Dent's Conduct—Educational Interests in the South.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Negotiations Progressing for the Cession of Cuba by Spain.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—At the State Department everything relating to negotiations now known to be in progress between General Sickles and the Government at Madrid is kept unusually quiet.

Private letters, however, received in this city from an attache of the American Legation at Madrid, says that everything looks hopeful for the success of the negotiations, and except Serrano and his ministers should suddenly change their minds, General Sickles hopes to be able to obtain the cession of Cuba on a basis advantageous to all parties concerned. This letter was written two weeks ago.

Educational Work

among the freedmen is progressing to the satisfaction of General Howard and all others interested. Reports from all sections of the Southern country show the establishment of schools, while the people do not manifest the same opposition that they did a few months ago. Even in Texas and Mississippi there is a better feeling towards the colored schools and their teachers. Only one case of abuse of teachers has been reported recently, and that was manifested towards Mrs. Stebbins, a very worthy lady at Heathsville, Va., the scene of recent disturbances.

Dent to Creswell.

Judge Dent, it is said, has completed his letter to Postmaster-General Creswell. It is similar in tone to the one addressed to Secretary Boutwell. Dent will probably give it to the public in a day or two.

Grant to Dent.

There is a rumor that the President has written a private note to Judge Dent, regretting that the letter to Boutwell was published, and deprecating the course which Dent has seen proper to pursue in order to secure his nomination in Mississippi.

First Oar In.

Senter, Governor elect of Tennessee, who passed through here last night to New York, proposes to meet the President in that city, if possible, and have a talk with him before Stokes, the defeated candidate for Governor, sees him. His object is to forestall Stokes' version of the manner in which the election was carried and the condition of affairs in Tennessee. It is probable that Stokes, who is now here, will leave for New York this evening, in order to get the President's ear as early as Senter.

An Enterprising Frenchman.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A letter was received at the White House to-day from Paris, written by a Frenchman, requesting the President to issue a charter, authorizing him to establish a gambling-house in New York city, to be regularly licensed and placed under surveillance of the police; to contribute a portion of its profits to the Government, and to be managed in all respects like the gambling houses of Baden-Baden and Wisbaden. The name of this enterprising gentleman is Balineaux.

President Grant's Movements.

It is known that the President will remain at the White Mountains for several days, and will probably not arrive here until Monday next. It is understood that he designed to get the Cabinet together this week, but on account of its members being so widely scattered, postponed the matter.

Permanent Appointments.

A number of temporary female employes of the Revenue Bureau, have had their terms of service extended until January 1, 1870, and several of them have received permanent appointments.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Destructive Fire—An Entire Block of Dwellings Burned Down—The Excitement.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—At 11·30 A. M. a fire broke out in the oakum factory of Robert Hanna, on Thames street, near Wolf, and in a few moments the entire building was on fire. From it the flames spread with marvellous rapidity to the adjoining lumber-yard of J. W. Randolph, corner of Wolf and Lancaster streets, and fanned by the wind the tongues of fire communicated to the buildings in the neighborhood, and by the time the engines had arrived on the spot every house in the block bounded by Thames, Wolf, Lancaster, and Ann streets was burning.

The houses are all small affairs with the exception of one or two, and all having shingle roofs, which had been dried and scorched to the condition of tinder by the hot sun of the last few weeks, the flames burned with the greatest rapidity, and the strong wind which was blowing at the time drove the flames from one house to the other. The houses were nearly all occupied by German families and were densely tenanted, in some as many as a dozen families living together.

Taken by surprise as they were, they rushed out in the utmost haste, and from doors, windows, and roofs household goods and chattels came tumbling down into the streets. The engines made good time, but the streams of water which were directed on the burning buildings seemed for some time to have but little effect in subduing the flames, owing to the high wind and the dry materials which were feeding the fire. At 1 o'clock there seemed but little prospect that any of the buildings in the block above mentioned would be saved.

The firemen were partially devoting themselves to deluging the surrounding houses with water, they being in great danger from the sparks which were whirled about by the wind in every direction. There was great danger that the fire would be carried across to the north side of Lancaster street, there being immediately opposite the lumber yard a row of small frame houses. The excitement in the lower portion of the city is very great, and the streets in the vicinity of the fire are densely crowded. All the engines are at work, and although the damage will be great, it is hoped that the conflagration will be confined to the block of houses in which the fire originated.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Boston Labor Convention.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—During the session of the State Labor Convention, Mr. Walker, of Alabama, and his colaborers were invited to seats on the platform.

Resolutions were offered by Messrs. Arvis, Sherman, and others and referred; one of which favors a thorough political organization of the workingmen.

It was explained that the reason the Boston Working-women's Association was not represented here was because it was not strong enough at the present time.

Arrival of the Tallapoosa at Boston.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The United States steamer Tallapoosa arrived at this port at noon to-day from Washington, via various ports along the coast, with a distinguished party of gentlemen on board, including General Sherman, Vice-Admiral Porter, Secretary Robeson, and ex-Secretary Borie. They dined with Commodore Rogers at noon, and to-morrow they will have a reception at his residence.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS

Conflagration in Maine—Death of United States Court Judge—European Market Quotations.

EUROPE.

Troubles in Spain—Comments on the Approaching Race—Terrible Colliery Explosion in France—The Crops and Prices in England.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Disastrous Fire in Maine.

PORTLAND, Aug. 25.—A disastrous fire broke out this morning in the kiln shed on Sewell Point in this city, and spread with great rapidity, until in a short time the sheds connected with the kilns, together with a large quantity of kiln wood, lime casks, etc., were destroyed. The loss will reach $40,000.

FROM THE WEST.

Death of Judge McDonald.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 25.—The Hon. D. McDonald, Judge of the United States District Court, died at his residence in this city to-day.

FROM EUROPE.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

The Crops in England.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the prospects for the prices of grain wherein it says, "We may look for a year of sufficiency, if not of abundance. The harvest is within thirteen per cent of an average, and with the continuance of the present favorable weather, may still improve. All the crops except wheat are luxuriant, and, with good corn imported and sold under 50s. per quarter, we can easily afford to lose a little home-grown wheat for the sake of plentiful stock food and better pastures."

The Coming Race.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The *Times* of to-day, in commenting on the coming boat race between the Harvard and Oxford crews, says:—"Good judges assert that the Harvards show signs of over training. The river watermen, however, favor the idea that they must win the race. Boating men generally are divided, the majority being in favor of the Oxfords."

Napoleon's Health.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Emperor has scarcely recovered from his recent indisposition.

Refreshments for the Boys.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The London Rowing Club will give a banquet on Monday evening to the gentlemen forming the Harvard and Oxford boat crews.

Another Colliery Explosion.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—A colliery explosion occurred yesterday at Firmney, six miles from St. Etienne, whereby sixteen persons lost their lives.

Perturbed Spain.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 25.—The Madrid correspondence of the *Independance Belge* says:—"Nothing is changed. The situation is the same. Armed bands still traverse the provinces. Sarabanga continues at the head of the force which was reported dispersed and destroyed some time ago."

Affairs in Egypt.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 25.—The *Independance Belge* has information that the Khedive of Egypt is shortly expected at Constantinople. The Sultan is preparing to extend to him a grand reception. A complete reconciliation of Ismael Pacha and the Sublime Porte is an accomplished fact, and the Egyptian question is over.

New Cable Projected.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A new telegraph cable on Varley's principle is projected from Ireland to America.

The Cuban Question.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows on the subject of the Cuban question:—"Most Spaniards are sanguine on preserving Cuba. Much disappointment is manifested at the small success in repressing the rebellion. The argument that Cuba is a loss and not a gain to Spain is absurd. Spain benefitted largely by the production and commerce of Cuba." The correspondent thinks that the immediate annexation of Cuba to the United States is not desired by the American Government, but England and France are not likely to offer any opposition to the scheme.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 25—P. M.—Consols for both money and account, 93⅛. American securities are dull; U. S. 5-20's, 1862, 83¾; of 1865, old, 83; of 1867, 82¼; U. S. 10-40s, 76.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25.—Breadstuffs dull.

This Evening's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 25—Evening.—Consols 93¼ for money and account; American securities dull; 5-20s of 1862, 83¾; 5-20s of 1865, old, 83; 5-20s of 1867, 82⅜; 10-40s, 76. Railways dull; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—Evening.—Cotton a shade easier. Uplands, 13⅜d.; Orleans, 13⅝d. Sales to-day 8000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 25—Evening.—Turpentine, 26s. 9d.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

SOUTHAMPTON, August 25.—Sailed, steamship Ohio, for Baltimore.

QUEENSTOWN, August 25.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............AUGUST 25.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........70 | 11 A. M.........80 | 2 P. M..........

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Breadfield, Crowell, Boston, D. Cooper & Co.
Schr M. T. Trundy, Warren, Salem, do.
Schr Active, Coombs, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, and Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

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